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VOLUME XVII.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 34

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Agricultural.

DESTROYING CANADA THISTLES,

CLARKSTON, August 12, 1886. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I ask for a little information through th FARMER. There are 80 acres of land adjoining my farm, owned by a man who lives in Detroit. It is let to and worked by one of my neighbors. There are six or eight patches of Canada thistles on it, some f them close to my line. Can the owner e compelled to take care of or exterminate these thistes? I have not asked him to do to yet. I would be willing to undergo some of the labor or expense in order to destroy the pests.

There is a State law for protection against e spread of Canada thistles, and as these pests are spreading with much rapidity in Michigan, we publish such sections of the

law as are of general interest: The People of the State of Michigan en-act, That it shall be the duty of every own-er, possessor or occupier of land, to cut, or cause to be cut down, all the Canada thistles every year as shall be su vent them going to seed; and if any owner, possessor or or occupier of land shall, know-ingly, suffer any such Canada thistles to grow thereon, and the seed to ripen, so as to cause or endanger the spread thereof, he shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of ten dollars for every such offence.

It shall be the duty of the overseer o

highways in any township to see that the provisions of the act shall be carried out within their respective highway districts, and they shall give notice to the owner, possossor, occupier of any land within said district whereon Canada thistles shall be growing and in danger of going to seed, requiring him to cause the same to be cut down within five days from the service of such notice, and in case such owner, posses to or occupier shall refuse or neglect to cut down the said Canada thisties, the overseer of highways shall enter upon the land and cause all such Canada thisties to be cut down with a little damage to growing crops as may be, and he shall not be liable to be sted in any action of trespass therefor: med in any action of trespass therefor: Provided, that when such Canada thistles are growing upon non-resident lands i all not be necessary to give notice before Proceeding to cut down the same.

Any person who shall knowingly vend

by grass or other seed, among which there any seed of the Canada thistle, shall for every such offence, upon conviction, be liable to a fine of twenty dollars. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county to prosecute all violations of the prayisions of this act which thall come.

thall come to his knowledge.

Every overseer of highways who shall re Tase or neglect to discharge the duties im-posed on him by the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five dolari: Provided, that the provisions of this act shall be published in pamphlet form, and the copies thereof forwarded to the superisor of each township in this State.

Vr. A. L. RICHARDSON, of Parma, Jack on Co., sends us samples of the six varieties of seed wheat which he is offering for sale this season. These comprise the Velvet Chaff, a red wheat with a plump berry of food size, Tasmanian Red, with a longer berry but not so plump, Democrat, an amber wheat with a rather uneven berry, Michigan Amber, known to most of our readers, the Mediterranean Hybrid, a cross between the Mediterranean and the Diehl, and the German Amber, very similar to the Meditermean Hybrid. They are all good samples, and we can endorse Mr. Richardson as enfrely worthy of confidence. By the way, there is a great want of a first-class white wheat, to take the place of the Clawson. It must be as productive as the latter, and of higher quality. We hope to see such wheat brought out before long.

---First Globe: The plum crop now maturing a Genesee County is the largest known for many years. The curcuito seems not to have totten in his work this season. The crop of mapes will also be very large.

VOLINIA FARMERS' CLUB.

Aunual Wheat Meeting.

The annual meetings in August of this club have become of much value to the members, and the discussions, with displays of the different varieties of wheat, both in head, and in the berry, are interesting to every farmer, and many go to the meetings who take no part, in order to inform themselves upon disputed points in wheat culture, and to view the kinds shown, and hear the results of their trial. The meetings are held n the town hall, built through the efforts of this club, and on a long table running down the center are displayed the different varieties of wheat. Homer Wells exhibited Finley, variety of red wheat with short plump berry, almost identical with Fultz. Elias Morris showed Martin Amber. It is an open head, white chaff variety, with flinty kernels nearly white. It is a promising variety, but unfortunately has too many aliases. It is Armstrong and Landreth in other places. Mr. Morris reported 275 bu. from 15 acres, but said it was sown too thick for best results. A. Huyck, of Marcellus, exhibited what he termed improved Diehl. He said the Diehl had always been his favorite variety, hut it had been grown so long, and had got so badly mixed, that it was almost run out. He had made the attempt to renew it to something of its old time value by shelling by hand, selected heads of the proper type. If the berry, after being shelled, did not suit him in color and quality, he threw it aside. In this manner, after two days' work, he had procured enough seed, so that from it this year he had five bushels, like the sample shown, which was exceedingly fine.

"Nigger" wheat was also shown by Homer Wells. It had been grown in his vicinity for two years, and gives good satisfaction. It yielded this year 22 to 23 bushels per acre. It is a dark colored, long berry wheat, with bearded head, and white chaff. A. P. Boyer showed Diehl-Mediterranean,

and a new variety called Wilson's Prolific, from Bucks Co., Pa. This latter variety is like the Clawson at its best, in size, shape and color of head and berry. Mr. Boyer claimed for it a stiffer straw, and that the head did not lop over like a shepherd's crook. The Diehl-Mediterranean has a short plump head, with long beard. Mr. Boyer thinks it will yield well. Selected heads have from 30 to 40 kernels, but the smaller heads have 20 to 30.

Mr. N. B. Goodenough showed three varieties, Clawson, Australian White, and Buckeye, in small bundles, cut for the occasion, with a knife close to the ground, cutting all clean, so as to show large and small heads, with length of straw. He stated that the Clawson was an old variety, and 30 bushels to the acre was not an uncommon yield. He disliked to give up old friends, but he now growing thereon, or on the highway passing by or through the same, so often in each the Australian White. The Clawson was bad to tangle when heavy, and the bundles were very hard to manage in the shock, or to stack. This new variety made nice bundles, stood up straight and nice for a binder, and and he thought it would yield better than his Clawson growing beside it. He sowed only three bushels last fall, but should sow all he had of it this year. He stated it was brought from the Paris Exposition by Mr. Woodman, with seventeen other varieties, and if it proved to have the good qualities of the Diehl when first introduced, it would be a great acquisition. The person was present who first brought the Diehl to that vicinity, and he remembered paying \$3 per bu. for it for seed. The Buckeye he said was not very promising in appearance or character. It needed strong land to do well. He showed the length of straw in comparison, by standing the three bundles on the table. The

> tween the two. S. T. Reed departed from his usual custom in not bringing some varieties of wheat to exhibit. He stated that he had a variety called Sascatchawan, brought from the valley of that name. He ordered some of from there on the reputation given it by his son-in-law, but it did not arrive until the last days of October. He plowed up som potato ground and sowed it, and it was the first wheat this year to get ripe. He had grown the Tuscan Island for several years, and this new wheat was ripe first. It is a white spring wheat, bearded, stood the winter well, but will fall down on strong land. Mr. Reed and Mr. L. B. Lawrence indulged in a little bragging about the relative yields of Volinia and Cassopolis, but they each came to the conclusion that the

yields of both would be over 20 bushels this

Clawson was six to eight inches taller than

Australian White, and the Buckeye stood be-

year. Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Agricultural College, arrived during this discussion, and as he had but a limited time to stay between trains, he proceeded at once to give a paper on "Insect Enemies Injurious to Wheat." [The paper appears in another column of this issue. -ED. FARMER.] Two points made in the paper gave rise to some discussion and brought out different views. The professor would put the ground for wheat in the best of order by cultivation and manure, and sow at a time when it damage that might be anticipated from injury by the Hessian fly. This he considered the best way to thwart the enemy. A strong plant was better fitted to withstand depredations, as new shoots would be thrown up to take the place of the main

stalk destroyed. This idea was strongly combatted by several, and endorsed by others. N. B. Goodenough did not wish it to go out that he assented to the doctrine. The fly is present now as it was last year. The prediction was made at the meeting last year, that early sown wheat would be injured, and the prophecy came

STATE JOURNAL

true. The same conditions are present today. If he had the power of the Czar of Russia he would issue a command that not a kernel of wheat be sown until after the 20th of September. L. B. Lawrence would not sow wheat early if he knew the fly were really present in great numbers. He thinks there are

more or less of them every year, but wheat is seldom ruined by them. He had rather have some fly in early strong wheat, than to take the chanches of late sowing, without them. Wheat will fill if there is some fly in it in spring, and he don't believe it can be utterly exterminated by late sowing.

S. T. Reed, always watches closely, and if the fly is present in volunteer wheat, he sows later; has never had wheat destroyed

A. P. Boyer thought soil and condition had much to do with the state of the plant to endure vicissitudes. On some light soils wheat may not be able to recuperate as surely as in better land, and thus be worse to the crop.

Elias Morris thought early sowing not the surest method of destroying the insect, but it certainly was best for a crop of wheat Early sown wheat comes through the winter in better shape than late.

The question was asked Prof. Cook if al wheat is sown late, will the fly be exterminated from having no place to deposit eggs for a renewal of its kind. He thought eggs that were laid in volunteer wheat in stubble might hatch out in October if the weather was favorable, and lay a third brood for that season. He had known one season with just this favorable condition with this result. Other members had known of eggs being laid in October, and the professor attributed the fact to their being hatched from the second brood.

D. Woodman said the first crop of wheat his father sowed in Michigan, 50 years ago last fall, was full of insects. If the indications are such that he suspect the fly is present, he puts off sowing for a time. Thinks we have some new varieties that will supercede the Clawson. He is testing several of the so-called hybridized kinds, and some of them make a favorable appearance. Will be able to show several of the new kinds at the State Fair at Jackson this fall.

A. C. Glidden recalled for consideration the point made by Prof. Cook, that rotation has a tendency to prevent the depredations of insects, especially cutworms, white grubs and wire worms. He (the professor) the reason that the millers which laid the eggs of these three pests were less liable to lay them in wheat than on grass lands. and if corn followed wheat there would be less trouble about their injuring it.

D. Woodman believed this was the true rotation, for the reason given by the professor, and it is the one he practices. The only objection was that many believed that wheat was a surer crop to seed with than oats, but it had not proved so in his case.

M. J. Gard had practiced this rotation for several years. He does not haul any manure until after harvest, and then puts it on an old meadow or pasture. Such a field that has laid in clover a few years is the very best preparation for wheat. The stubble is easily prepared for corn, and he has never but once been troubled with cut worms. It is a little more difficult to get a stand of clover on oat ground than on wheat. He thinks rolling would be beneficial. The cut worm must have grass to lay its eggs in, and cultivation for wheat destroys the opportunity.

Mr. McKee asked if members would while the ground is very dry, or wait for rain. Mr. Gard would wait a little. If wheat comes at all in dry ground, it comes weak, and does not grow afterward.

Homer Wells has sown two different time and waited two weeks for wheat to come. He sows when the time comes to sow, if he has the ground properly fitted, and that occurs between the 10th and 20th of Septen ber, never later than the 20th.

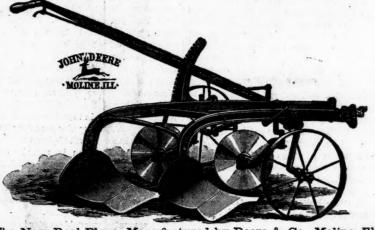
The attendance at this meeting was larger than usual. Seven out of the nine towns adjoining were represented, and many from quite a distance came who had never before net with the club. A. C. G.

Record of a Shropshire Flock.

Hupson, Mich., August 12, 1886. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DHAR SIR.—Having seen several reports from Shropshire breeders in regard to the weight of their lambs and wool, I will give you a few figures. My sheep sheared an average of eight lbs. of wool per head the 4th of May, which sold for 26 1/2 per lb. in home market. A ram lamb sheared 21/2 lb. of wool and weighed 79 lbs. when three months old, and at five months old weighed 117 lbs. Ewe lamb, 41/2 months old, weighed 105 lbs. was best for the crop, irrespective of the My sheep and lambs have had no grain since the 15th of May. E. D. SABIN.

A creamery is to be put in operation Belsey, Rankin township, according to Fint Globe, to be in operations at days. capital stock is \$5,000, and it has all baken. Edward Gordon is to be manager.



The New Deal Plow, Manufactured by Deere & Co., Moline, Ills.

WHEAT INSECTS.

Michigan has long ranked, and with

excellent reason, as one of the great wheat

producing states. This honor has been

well earned in consideration of the large

acreage, the production per acre, and the

place which wheat has held in the

minds of many, yes, most of our farmers as

the great product to be raised by every

many are beginning to question its wis-

dom, wheat is regarded as the important

staple by most of our farmers, and the

wheat harvest is regarded with deep

solicitude, as the one great source of means

to make long desired improvements, or too

To-day we are sowing nearly if not quite

as much wheat as formerly. Last year we

stood among the first in the yield per acre,

showing that naturally the climate and soil

of Michigan need take no back seat as

favorable adjuncts in wheat husbandry.

Why then are our wisest and most intelli-

gent farmers beginning to question the

policy of making wheat the main crop of

the farm? First, because of the low prices

which have reigned of late in the wheat

market; and second, because of the decline

in yield per acre. No wonder men hesitate

with such conditions staring them in the

face. Less to sell would create uneasiness

Add to this less per bushel, and we have

double evil which well may irritate, and

possibly, unless one or both evils can be re

moved, will revolutionize weth tall agri-

culture. Of course the low price indicates

less demand, consequent upon a great sup-

ply. The broad, fertile acres of the great

northwest, used only for wheat-a murder-

ous policy-have poured into the world's

granaries such bountiful harvests that the

markets are over-stocked, and prices are

slaughtered. Time alone can change this

condition, though the practice of the present

wheat growers of Minnesota and Dakota is

doing its best to give time a big lift in the

work. The great and increasing whea

fields of India and Russia also aid largely to

swell the wheat product and demoralize the

Now this fact of over supply and reduced

price, could it only be met with a corres-

ponding increase in yield would fail to dis-

turb; but couple with it the fact of failure

to secure more than the third of a crop, as

experienced the present season in many

portions of southern Michigan, and the case

The causes of lessened yield are two; poor

unskillful farming, and insect despoilation

Wheat after wheat, so long that the memory

of man runneth not to the contrary thereof.

with little stock, and almost no manure, has

aided powerfully to reduce the yield of

wheat even in Michigan. We know this to

be fact, not theory, for has not every neigh-

borhood its farmers who have increased

rather than diminished their average per

acre of wheat. More stock, more manure

less wheat, these are words that may well

be pondered by Michigan farmers, and in-

dicate what must become the practice of

the agriculturists, not only of Michigan,

but of every wheat-growing State, else they

must sease the growing of wheat. Again.

insects are becoming so common and so

harmful that unless farmers learn their

habits and the best means to successfully

combat them, the outlook for wheat culture

is indeed gloomy. Every year new and for-

midable insects are coming to injure our

prospects as wheat growers. Even then,

with a better system and improved methods,

unless we can successfully cry halt to these

insect pests, we must almost perforce

abandon the culture of this great staple. I

need not state here that wheat forms

most important and desirable link in our

best systems of rotation, and so we can not

It is very wise then to study the insects

that ravage our wheat fields, and learn if

we may how we can successfully labor to

THE HESSIAN FLY.

No insect post of the wheat has wrought

such fearful havoc in the wheat fields of

Michigan and other northern states, as this

well known and dreaded foe. Even this

very year it has robbed the farmers of

southern Michigan of thousands of dollars.

This small black fly, looking not unlike a

dwarfed mosquito, may be seen swarming

over the wheat fields in April and May,

and again in September. This last date

may possibly be varied by climate. The

female fly, looking like a small mosquito

lessen if not prevent their injuries.

brook the thought of giving up its culture.

ecomes a very serious one.

markets.

often to raise the unwelcome mortgage.

THE NEW DEAL

Our attention has been directed to the new plow bearing the above name through a little book, published by the plow manufacturers, Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., which gives a complete description of how a steel plow is made, taking the reader on a trip through a plow factory, and describing particularly the New Deal plows, with many testimonials as to their merits.

We advise our readers to send to Deere & Co. for a copy of this interesting little thrifty husbandman. Even to-day, though

Briefly, we may say this plow has captured the field. There has been a hard fight on the question of sulky plows for a number of years, many different kinds having been put out, most of which are comparatively worthless, or at least very expensive on account of large bills of repairs attending their use. Whatever the cause, sulky plows are now in disfavor, and the New Deal is made to meet the demand for a plow that will preserve all the really valuable and do away with the objectionable features of the riding plow.

We believe we are safe in saying that this demand has been most successfully and satisfactorily met in the New Deal. We must be largely influenced in our opinions on such matters by the experience and opinions of others, and the experience of thousands who are using these plows, if correctly stated in their written testimonials, is that there is no plow made which can equal the New Deal in giving general satisfaction. This general satisfaction may be more definitely expressed when we say that the common verdict seems to be that this plow is f. head of all others in lightness of draft; that it completely takes the place of riding sulkys and gang plows; that the doing away with the tongue necessary on all other wheeled plows marks a new departure in the methods of plowing. This feature makes it possible to plow with a four horse gang as close to fences and corners as with a 14 inch hand plow. And then at the corner thought sod for wheat, followed by corn on of a land it is not necessary to touch the had a variety which he thought superior to it, the stubble, and then oats, better than to plow, as it takes a square turn in the furrow start with corn and close with wheat, for without being lifted. It is the only form of farms, and it can be used just as well in a 10 acre patch as on a farm of 1,000 acres.

That it is a most economical plow is shown in the fact that it can be made to actually save its cost in plowing 160 acres, as compared with the cost of plowing the same amount with a hand plow.

Plowing is the most laborious work on the farm and lasts the longest. The New Deal reduces this labor to the minimum, and it has justly earned the reputation of being the 'farmer's favorite and the horse's friend."

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN THE DOMINION.

There is no longer reason to doubt that pleuro-pneumonia in a virulent form has broken out at the quarantine station near Montreal, and that a large number of valuable cattle have been exposed to the contagion. A Montreal paper reports an interview with Dr. McEachran, Dominion Live Stock Inspector, respecting the situation of affairs, and from it we gather the following: It appears that Mr. McCrae, who is the largest importer of Galloway cattle in Canada, purchased early this spring from and through Mr. Bigger, of Dalbethe, Kircudbrightshire Scotland, 57 head of Galloways. Since the exportation of these cattle pleuro-pneumonia has broken out on Mr. Bigger's farm and entered his herd, which has been slaughtered by the local authorities. The symptoms fully developed themselves in Mr. McCrae's herd two weeks ago. It has therefore been determine to slaughter and cremate the herd and everything they have come in contact with, and the general quarantine regulations will be, if possible, more rigorously enforced. The Doctor said it was his opinion that

the disease would soon be fully under control, and that every precaution would be taken to prevent its extending further. A small herd which also came out on the ship Hibernian, belonging to Mr. Andrew Allen, is now specially isolated and under special supervision, and should the disease oreak out in any of the animals they will be slaughtered. There are about 340 head now in quarantine, owned by Mr. McCrae, Mr. M. H. Cochrane, Mr. Andrew Allen, Dr. Craik, and Mr. Dawes, of the Canadian Provinces, and Mr. J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, Minnesot It is also said that the steamship Hibernian, which brought over the affected cattle, has since crossed the Atlantic twice, and it may be that the cattle shipped on her to England have became affected.

along the leaves down to the stalk, when they crowd in between the leaf sheath and the stalk, and by absorbing the juice weaken or destroy the vitality of the plant. Soon the maggots become full grown, and assume the pupa or flaxseed state. Those of the fall brood will be found just at or below the surface of the earth, beside the now wilted and shrunken plant, those of the summer brood above the joints within the sheath of the leaves. These may be at any of the lower joints, though I find them nost commonly at the lowest joints. Not long after the flies come again freighted with the fatal eggs, and again seek the wheat fields on mischief bent.

with its fill of blood, owing to the eggs

AGRICULTUR

One or two of these maggots greatly injure the plant which harbors and feeds them, while more are almost sure to ruin it. This is true of the young plantlet in autumn: no less than of the more mature stalk of summer. As the rootlets are uninjured, with a favorable fall, the plants may sprout, and so recover, even though the first plants were very seriously injured. On the other hand every plant that has to sustain the summer maggots will fail to mature the grain. The straw will be short and often be so weakened as to break over. Several smaller insects, parasites upon this Hessian fly, serve largely to hold it in check, and alone prevent it from destroying the wheat industry. I have reared many of these tiny friends from the pupariums of the Hessian fly.

The best cure for this evil I believe to be such practice as will put the wheat ahead. Sow the most vigorous varieties, sow early, manure heavily, and expect the crop to become so vigorous in the fall that it will tiller and the fresh shoots will remedy the evil. And the same vigor will tend to fortify against the spring attack, for as all recognize the strong among all organisms are best fitted to endure shocks and resist disease. Again, we can never know surely that the Hessian fly will make an attack. This is true, even when by investigation we find them out in force. Its enomies may prevail and it be vanquished. So while ve are ever in danger, as the evil seed is certainly among us, yet we may never know certainly when the harmful growths will take place. Hence if we practice the remedy above named, we have done just that which will be most profitable in case of no attack by the insects. Once more, the wheat midge is also among us, and may at any time make a disastrous attack. As I shall soon show, the measures suggested above are just what will thwart the efforts of this second great enemy of our wheat Another method often urged, is to sow

late. As we have seen, the flies are active in September, and so we have found that all wheat sowed after the 15th of that month. and certainly after the 20th, is almost sure to be entirely free from the insects. Of course if there is no first brood there can be no second, and so we can see that in theory, this remedy would seem to leave very little to be desired. But as already suggested, we do not know that the insect will appear at all, and this late sowing is not what we should expect to give us the best results in case the Hessian My failed to put in an appearance, which will certainly prove true in the majority of vers. Again suppose the the majority of years. Again, suppose the midge should come upon us in force, then we have done just that which will most augment its mischief. It has been suged that we combine these method efense, in case of a prospective raid by this Hessian fly. That we sow a portion— the outside half—of the field early, and the balance late. And that if upon an ex-amination about the last of September we find the early sown wheat badly injured we plow it under and resow it. This having more than one string to our agricultural bow is surely worth some consideration.

THE WHEAT MIDGE. THE WHEAT MIDGE.

The second wheat enemy most to be dreaded, is the wheat midge, Diplosis (Cecidomyia) tritica, which is, as will be noticed, closely related to the Cecidomyia, destructor, or Hessian fly, as also to the clover seed midge which is werking such fearful havoc in the fields of clover seed in many parts of our country and Canada. This family, Cecidomyidæ, which is for the most part made up of gall flies, many of which attack the various willows, as we see, contains three of the most dreaded of our contains three of the most dreaded of our

insect pests.

The wheat midge in size and form does not differ essentially from the Hessian fly, but in coloration and habits there is a marked contrast. These minute flies scarcely more than one-tenth of an incl scarcely more than one-tenth of an inch long, are orange-colored. There is but a single brood in a season, and the July flies appear in June and lay their eggs on the leaves or husks of the berry instead of upon those of the stem. The flies are only active at night and on damp days. These larve, also orange, absorb the juices of the berry while yet in the milk, and thus grow rapidly plump and fat at the expense of the kernel. plump and fat at the expense of the kernel, which shrinks and withers. These are covered by the chaff or sheath of the berry, instead of that of the stalk, and there is but one brood on the wheat in a season. These also attack rye, barley, oats and even grass. The insects may be carried to the barns in the grain, or may leave to pupate in the earth before the grain is harvested. During late years this enemy has not done such fearful mischief in Michigan as has the Hessian fly, but from the fact that it is among us, and that it has done very serious demone the problems on the continent even. damage in places on the continent, even during the last few years, makes it incumbent upon the wise wheat grower to know of its habits, mischief, and the best means to check it should it again come among us.

The remedy for the midge is the same as the one I first gave for the Hessian fly. We must do everything that we can to augment the vigor and growth of our wheat. We may thus hope to push it to such a stage of development that by June, when the flies come to make their attack, it will be safe behind the breast-works of maturity.

In parts of Canada, as it is reported, the midge is doing no small damage. In Nova

REMEDIES.

Scotia it has seemed ruinous to the whea within its abdomen, places its light red eggs in rows of from one to five eggs along the creases on the upper side of the wheat leaves. These soon hatch, when the minute whitish maggots work their way eported best. They also resort to early owing and high manuring.

THE WHEAT BULB WORM.

This insect also belongs to the order of wo-winged flies or Diptera. Its natural nistory and habits have been well given by Dr. Fitch, Riley, and especially by Forbes. From its similar habits it is quite likely to e mistaken for the Hessian fly, but upon close examination it is found quite different in structure. Indeed it belongs to an en-tirely separate family of insects. Even a casual examination will show that it differs castial examination will show that it differs widely from the Hessian fly. The flies are small, striped upon the back as shown in the drawing; and in their short antennæ, strongly veined wings and general form are strongly veined wings and general form are at once seen to be very distinct from the Hessian fly. The minute larva is also very different from the larva of the Hessian fly. This has the curious mobile hooks so often seen among Dipterous larvæ, while the maggot of the Hessian fly has no mouth organs. This then can rasp and suck the plant, while the maggot of the Hessian fly can only absorb the juice from the growing tissue of the plant. Like the Hessian fly this insect also is at least double-brooded. The autumn flies lay their eggs which are The autumn flies lay their eggs, which are white instead of red or orange, upon the stem of the plant just where it is sheathed by the leaves, or upon the side of the sheathing leaf, or between the sheath and stem, as shown by Prof. Forbes, in his excellent monograph in his 13th Report as State Entomologist of Illinois.

State Entomologist of Illinois.

The eggs are laid about the same time that the Hessian fly lays its eggs, and the insect produces just about the same effect upon the wheat as does the maggot of the Hessian fly. It is probable that it also works in autumn on volunteer oats, as I have found it quite general in the oats during the summer. The spring brood of flies appear I May and June, and place their eggs aboth uppermost joint on the stem, leaf, or between the two. The light green maggot tears the stem, and kills it, so that by the middle of Jane heads looking as if ripe were freely scattered among the vigorous ripe were freely scattered among the vigorous plants of many Michigan wheat fields. I ound the same true of oat fields the middle found the same true of oat fields the middle of July. If we pull a little on the stems taking hold just below the head, we easily separate the straw just above the upper joint, where it has been nearly cut as under by the maggots. The flies, we found his season (1886), began to appear at the Cullege the middle of July, and continued to come forth till the middle of August. I think it probable that these flies wait for the autumn wheat or volunteer oats; possibly utumn wheat or volunteer oats; possibly

autumn wheat or volunteer oats; possibly they may also work on some species of grass, to find a nidus for their eggs.

Prof. Forbes speaks only of wheat and rye as being attacked by this insect. I have found then also in oats and barley. As suggested above they may work in some of our grasses. I have some reason to believe that they do. that they do.

That the fall brood does serious injury is beyond question. It is reported that in Illinois it has sometimes reduced the crop e-fourth. As with the Hessian fly roots are not injured, and so the wheat may sprout with favorable weather, and so re-pair the injury. The summer insects work into the very centre of the stalk, and in every case I have examined, the heads, whether of oats, wheat or barley, were entirely without grain. Of course, these are very numerous they will do most serious damage. It is said by some that they have seen cases where at least one-third of the crop had been sacrificed to this

In respect to remedies I would urge the same that I have suggested for the Hessian fly. The Illinois farmers seem unanimous in favor of late sowing; but I think a good ease can be urged in favor of just such time of sowing and system as would be best for wheat, if no insects are expected. This will give better opportunity in case of autumn attack, for tillering and will certainly be best if no insects appear, which generally will be the case. Could we know for certain that Cecidomyia destructor or Meromyza Americana would appear in lestructive numbers it might be wiser to sow late; but we can not know that, and may reasonably be urged in favor of early sowing, coupled with the very best culture.

JOINT WORMS.

The old joint worm of Harris and Fitch (Isosoma hardes) was a destructive pest in Virginia and New England more than a quarter of a century ago. Either this same insect, or one very similar to it, did much relischief in Wayne and Washtenaw counties two years ago. Owing to the fact that the insects did not exactly agree with those described by Fitch, and that the effect of their work was quite different, I thought ours a different insect, and described it as I. nigrum. Dr. Riley thinks it the old joint worm. This insect and two others closely alied, Isosoma tritici, and I. grande, all work much alike, and for practical purposes may be described together. I. tritici and I. grande are both in the neighboring states of Indiana and Illinois and quite likely Michigan. These joint worm flies all possess four wings, and from the simple veins of the wings are grouped together into the the wings are grouped together into the family Chalcidida of the order Hymenoptera, which order supplies us with the bees, wasps, ants, etc. Most of the Chalis flies are parasites on other insects, and do us immense benefit; but those of the genus Isosoma are very destructive, and that to our most important cereal crop. The old joint worm was described by Fitch as black with yellow scope to antenna, yellow mouth parts, and yellow markings on the legs. The one which did injury in Michigan was all black except yellow markings on the legs. Ours also work in greater numbers in the stalk, cause the straw to harden, and become stronger rather than weaker, do not form much of an enlargement, but cause the straw to become deformed, and work any where on the internodes of the stalk as well

as at the joints.

The minute flies appear in May and June The eggs are laid on the wheat stems, in some cases above the uppermost joint. Each white egg has a peduncle 2½ times as long as the egg. The larvæ feed within the stem which hardens as the tissue becomes very compact. The larva lies in a little cell in which it pupates in September. The pupa changes to a fly again late the following (Continued on Eighth Page.) (Continued on Eighth Page.)

ONE of our sheep breeders, says the Indiana

Farmer, who tried the recommendation of a pint of sweet milk with an egg stirred in it,

says it cured the scouring in every case in his

An Ohio farmer says the twine used in

binding grain makes first-class ties for bun

dles of corn. Tie them together some wet day

and they are all ready when corn-cutting is in

ONE of the first requirements in successfu

bean culture is to have the land as free as

possible from weeds. Foul land is the caus

fault of the soil or climate. When our farm

ers get into more careful and thorough ways

of farming, and fewer weeds are grown,

PROP. RAMSEY, in his deductions on the

English experiments with ensilage, says that

grass loses the following percentages of its

weight; 74 by being dried into good hay, 60

partially dried grass, and 41/4 to 9 per cent as

moisi ensilage. There is a greater waste o

flesh-forming material in sour than in sweet

ensilage; but it is a question whether this loss

unfortunate weather, and the cost of dealing

with the larger percentage of water in the

bulk is not be compared with the saving of

loss in weight and quality of crop in a capri-

The Poultry Pard.

According to the Poultry Monthly,

weakness in the hock joints of fowls is

complaint next to roup in frequency. While

it may in some cases be only the effects of

exposure to a draught or wet, in the major-

ity of cases it is a weakness that appears in

consequence of too close breeding. We have

seen chickens of good form and apparently

well bred "go down on their hind legs," and

on close inquiry found out that the weakling

THE size of poultry buildings may be de-

termined in due proportion to the number of

fowls one calculates to keep or to breed: if

more than one variety is cultivated, a divis-

ion of the floor by wire netting or twine

netting partitions is sufficient. For the best

results, a flock of not over a dozen to twenty

adult birds, or twice as many growing chick-

ens, should be allowed to each apartment as

THE Country Gentleman says that early

in the season, the most useful birds in a

garden are young turkeys and young chick-

ens, the former far the most useful. Set the

turkey eggs under a hen, and when they are

hatched remove the hen in a coop to the gar-

den, and feed her well. The turkeys will

have the range of the beds, and will destroy

insects rapidly. Later in the season, grown

ap chickens will do little harm by scratching.

beautiful feathers can be sold.

a rule.

had a sire and dam nearly related.

per cent when gradually filled into a silo

these special crops will be more successful.

of more failures in raising this crop than any

sarily the more valuable kinds for the pro

duction of fodder; on the contrary it would

be more judicious, on general principles, to

doubt their superior fitness for that purpose

until otherwise proved. This statement ap

plies in particular to some varieties but re

cently transferred to our section of the coun-

try, for they seem to require an exceptional

ly rich soil to yield the best results they are

represented to be capable of producing.

Raised in a soil of moderate resources of

plant food, but little of the latter can be left

over, after the production of their tall stalks

and bulky leaves, to assist in the formation

of valuable organic compounds, as sugar,

starch, fat, and nitrogenous matter, etc., to

enrich the entire plant. The same mode of

reasoning applies to the raising of exception-

ally large sized roots, potatoes, etc., they are

usually but partly matured, and thus of a

The general character of the climate and

the physical and chemical condition of the

soil control the local adaptation of a plant

for a successful cultivation. Extremes of

seasons and one-sided modes of manuring

are apt to modify the growth of a plant and

to alter thereby its composition. To learn

how to check an inherent tendency of a

plant to a rank growth, in the interest of a

fairer chance for a complete maturity of the

final crop, is most desirable information to

secure; for success in that direction insures

not unfrequently a superior pecuniary turn.

Progress in the growth of plants alters not

only their composition in regard to the

quantity of the vegetable matter which they

contain in a given weight, it changes also

very materially the absolute and relative

proportion of their essential food constitu-

The amount of vegetable matter in a given

ents. i. c. their nutritive value.

watery and indifferent taste.



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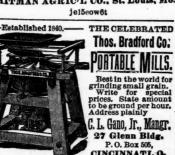
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tion, the author says:

use was commonly recorded.

"Take the wild smallage, transfer to fernilder, until now some of our varie s very hot and very slow growing.

ed by some popular idea of its value as

nedicinal food, as seems probable. "We have now in celery an improved, not changed wild plant, which does not now and to revert to the wild form, as it seems to have done at the first, and a good illustratration of the fixity of a garden form species. The present form will undoubtedly continue unchanged for a long period, unless cross fertilization with another species-variety is brought to pass. It would be of garden interest to grow and cross the species forms from different portions of the globe with our garden varieties, as analogical reasoning would suggest possibilities as yet unsuspec

There are constantly coming up new ways

for doing upon a farm almost everything. But in many of these new ways there are so many nice conditions about them, in order that success can follow, as always to leave a loophole through which the humbug may fall back. One of the last of these new things is to keep apples in "wet cellars." There is nothing like it. A correspondent of a New York paper—a farmer in Virginia, he claims to be commends damp, wet cellars for apple keeping-his cellar be ing so—and he has Northern Spy and Yellow Bellflower, not long keepers generally, up to July! He also mentions persons visiting him from West Virginia, who had handled thousands of barrels of apples, when one of them remarked, "that when ever he entered a cellar and was compelled o walk on boards to keep out of the water he was sure to find the fruit in good condition, etc. Now, as our whole experience is exactly the reverse of this, and as far as we know it is the general experience, we should like to hear of any one who can endorse the

It is perfectly well known that orchardists who have been extensively engaged in apple growing all the active portions of their ives, and who uniformly barrel their apples lirectly after being removed from the trees forcing the heading of the barrel firmly upon them, place them in cool, dry cellarscourse the cooler the better above the

Che Forse.

it is dry enough to be brushed off." Horse Gossip

Dates Claimed for Trotting Meetings

Ky. (C. W. N. Y. B. A.) Des Moines, Ia... Chicago, Ill.... Kansas City, Mo.... Woodstock, Ill.... Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Cleveland, O.... Mystie Park....
Washington, Pa...
Benton Harbor, Miel.
Grand Rapids, Mieh.
South Bend, Ind...
Reading, Pa... Lebanon, O..... Libertyville, Ill. Oregon, Ill..... Lexington, Ky...

A HORSE HOBBY.

aukegan, Ill... t. Louis, Mo... Iillsdale, Mich

Dowagiac, Greenfield.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. If all men could pass their opinion in pub jic print, on the value, profit and usefulness of the different breeds of horses, there would be no end to the controversy. No two horses are just alike, and no two men see a horse just alike. In reading "C.'s" letter I was amused at the manner he would handle "Critic" in leading him around to all the big fairs this fall, and showing him the crowds that the race horse and trotting horse would draw from his draft exhibition. -I be lieve Mr. Barnum was honest when he said of his shows, "The greater the humbug the more fools will rush to see it." A few years ago the late Mr. Johnstone, of the FARMER made a remark of the Jersevs that they were a "kind of a family pet." Just so about the race and trotting horse. If a man has a large pocket-book and small amount of brains he may as well spend it that way as any; only there is nothing very durable about it. Every breeder is apt to persuade the in-experienced (in confidence) that his breed is the best. The purchaser in a year or so finds out that he has bought his experience and paid dearly for a foncy name and a long pedigree in some herd book, on the same principle as the Bohemian oats and \$15 last at the meeting of the Northwestern Trot wheat schemes. I have seen many horses, cattle, sneep and swine that I would like to own, but as yet have never been fool enough to mortgage my farm to pay five hundred dollars for an animal and one thousand for its name. ANTI-OVER.

For the Michigan Farmer. HORSES AT FAIRS.

Were horses excluded entirely from ou county fairs, it is safe to say that the greater part of the interest would be gone. The nimble trotters in their contest for speed make amusement for the masses, while the for those who find more beauty and profit in this class of horses. It must be admitted that all classes have their missions, even a places of amusement and instruction, such as all regulated fairs should be; but the ques tion often arises, especially among our many acy. When it can be afforded there is certainly no objection to offering liberal awards in the speed ring: but is it right and just to give the greater part of the money to either class? True the speed ring may attract larger crowds and thus increase the receipts, but does it bring the class of people together that are interested in the prime objects of the associations? There are many question which present themselves to the managers of the agricultural associations that have not the importance connected with them that the horse departments have, yet they receive more attention. It may be said, "the draft horse holds, substantially, the same relation to other horses, the wealth and material prosperity of a country, that the laboring man bears to the person of leisure;" but the econ omy of using heavier teams, rather than light, is not half appreciated by the general community. SUBSCRIBER.

Mud on Horses' Legs.

The Mark Lane Express contains a series of interesting articles on the veterinary treatment of farm animals, from the pen of Prof. Brown, V. S., in which he makes the following allusion to the above subject: "Ordinarily, horses on returning from

work have their legs, and probably a portion of their bodies, scraped and washed. The subsequent process of drying, if attempted at all, is imperfectly performed, and the surface of the skin is left moist and cold until the natural heat of the body causes the evaporation of the moisture at the cost of large expenditure of heat. Considerable disturbance of the function of the skin may be traced to the effects of the evaporation. The occurrence of mud fever and the different forms of disease which have been mention-4 ed. is thus explained.

"A happy inspiration induced some on to adopt the expedient of leaving the wet mud on the legs of the horses returned from work, to form a protective covering while the drying process was proceeding. On the following morning the dried mud was brushel off without difficulty, and forthwith 'chapped heel,' 'mud fever,' and 'grease ceased to appear in the stables where this plan was adopted.

"Further experience has shown that is mud can be washed off at once by driving the animal into a pond, and then continuin the journey home, no harm results. The mis chief is done by the washing, especially if warm water is used, when the animal has arrived home and is to remain stationary for the night in the stable. 'In the case of hunters it is considere

advisable to wrap the muddy legs in flannel bandages; hay-pands will form an effective substitute in the case of the farm horse, but cured of the malady.

the essential thing is to refrain from any washing or attempt to remove the mud until

THE Northwestern Live Stock Journal feels alled upon to remark: If there is as much eattle and horse-stealing the country over as there is to the vicinity of Chevenne, there is a good deal of stealing going on.

CALIFORNIA farmers are said to allow their horses to go unshod without any perceptible injury to their feet. The contrary has been the case, however, where the system has been tried in the eastern States.

THE trotting stallion Bonair died at Ridge town, Ont., about a week ago. He was seven years old at the time of his death. He was sired by Cassius M. Clay 22, dam Alnorma by Almont 33: g. dam. Norma by Norman 25; g. g. dam by Lecompte (thoroughbred). Bonair was bred in Kentucky by Gen. Wm. T. Withers, and valued at \$4,000.

ONE of the big surprises this season was the trotting of the Michigan bred horse Sir Knight in the three-minute class of the Northwester Breeders' Association. Sir Knight is a fiveyear-old, sired by Grand Sentinel, dam Shadov by Saddlerville. Sir Knight was not the favorite, but won in straight heats, time, 2:24%, 2:25%, 2:25%. Parts of each heat were very fast, several quarters being trotted in 36

Tun great thoroughbred filly Dewdrop, recently purchased by the Dwyer Brothers for \$29,000, was beaten last week by The Barb who had a strong field to compete with, such as Ben Ali, Preciosa, Mollie McCarthy's Last, Linden, Winfred. Dewdrop was the favorite The race was a mile and a half, and The Barb won it in 2:39. The Barb is a son of the great Longfellow, and last year ran a dead heat with Dewdrop in the Spendthrift Stakes. The Dwyers are said to have dropped \$20,000 on the

CHARLES PRICE, head stableman for E. Cor rigan, Dan Reeves, Abner Evans and Thomas Redmond, were tried and convicted last wee of conspiracy, in "doning" the mare Lizzie Dwyer, so as to allow the horse Binnette t vin a race in which they were both engaged They were fined \$200 each. The conspirace failed through a dispatch falling into th hands of Corrigan, which put him on his guard. He personally watched Lizzie Dwyer all night, and put the dispatch into the hand of detectives. The arrests followed. Corrigan believes that his horses have been systemat ically drugged all summer.

A TWO-YEAR-OLD trotting phenomenon ha appeared this season. He is called Brown, is owned by Mr. George Brown, and was bred at Sterling, Ill. His sire was Combat 1038, son of Hero of Thorndale 549, he by Thorndale 305, by Abdallah 15. The dam of Brown was by Harold 413, he by Hambletonian 10. At Joliet. Ill., in the stakes for two-year-olds, he won two straight heats-time, 2:381/4, 2:34. He also won in the same class on Thursday ting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association Just previous to starting in the latter his

THE following criticism of the present nethod of preparing horses for the show-ring is from the pen of the editor of the Scottish Agricultural Gazette, Edinburgh: "In regard to horses, we are altogether opposed to the system now much in vogue of over-feeding, ampering, and especially confining the young stock in close boxes, as tending to soft and far more liable to all the disease that horses are heir to. Plenty of natural sturdy draft horses afford interesting topics grass, and daily, at least, and all day on the astures will be found the best and most onomical treatment for them; only great care must be taken that they are never kept on a short allowance of food, as no other animal requires so much as a horse. If their growth is stopped in the first two years of their life, it will be found that they will grow friends who champion the side of the heavier up stunted and weakly, and of little or no horses well, only do not coddle them.



MAKING BUTTER.

Mr. Primrose McConnell, an English dairy lecturer, says: "There are two systems of butter-making-one from sweet and the other from sour cream-both of which have much in their favor. By the former method the cream is used fresh, and it is possible t milk a cow, separate the cream, and churn into butter in less than an hour, the product having the finest delicate flavor and the best keeping qualities. In the other system the cream is kept for several days to allow a certain amount of acidity to develop, this being sometimes further aided by the addition of a little buttermilk. The cream is churned easier with this latter arrangement, and the keep so long." Mr. McConnell also says eighty-two to seventy-five parts of water; that sweet cream should be churned at a slightly lower temperature than sour cream and that the range of churning temperature should be 55 degs. Fahr, in the summer to

65 degs, in winter. Mr. McConnell's ideas are the same as those held by the bulk of "scientific writers; but experience will lead practical butter-makers to dissent from some of hi views. First, as to the keeping qualities of butter made in the two modes: If the butter made on the sweet cream system is intended for immediate consumption, no fault can be found with it; but when butter is to be packed away to swait a market, or for winter consumption, that made from ripened cream that is, cream which has a faint taste of sourness, properly made, will retain its flavor and quality long after sweet eream butter has lost both. This is not a more idea. but a positive fact which can be substantiated by a visit to any one engaged in the butter business. Commission men are fully aware of this fact. The butter made from ipened cream must be entirely free from outtermilk and not worked until it is salvey If the cream is kept at the proper tempera ture, churned in a cool place, the butter worked so as not to destroy the grain, salted with good dairy salt and not too heavily, we

An exchange says: A valuable sheen at octed with scours was given a pint of sweet milk in which an egg had been stirred, and when looked to a day later was perfectly

believe the butter so made will keep better

than if churned from sweet cream.

Neufchatel Cheese. The following is said to be a good descrip tion of how to make Neufchatel, or "Swiss Double Creme " cheese: These cheeses are made with equal parts of milk and cream. A gallon of the mixture

at the temperature of the air is set, with only one drop of Hansen's rennet, diluted with three drops of water, or in the proportion of one drop of rennet to 10,000 drops of the milk and cream. The object of the maker is to obtain a rich and smooth curd; he must not, therefore, use more rennet than is absolutely necessary to convert the milk and cream very slowly into curd. The quantity of the rennet required will vary with the season and temperature, and with the age and condition of the milk.

Warm, poor, or stale milk will require less rennet; cold milk, or milk enriched with cream, requires more. The exact quantity required under varying circumstances can only be ascertained by experience. The curd is formed in twenty-four hours it is then put into a cloth in a light wooden square frame to drain for twelve hours, and gently strained two or three times, when the cloth is then changed and the curd pressed

When the whey has been pressed out the curd is worked smooth in the cloth with a flat trowel, and put into molds lined with paper, when it can be turned out at once and disposed of as soon as the cheese s sufficiently firm to bear packing.

It will be observed that the principle of manufacture of these and of other soft cheeses is directly opposed to that which regulates the making of English hard cheeses, such as Cheddar, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, etc., as follows:

1. The quantity of rennet applied is very small, indeed. 2. The temperature is not raised.

3. The curd is, therefore, a long time in oagulating. "The curd is neither cooked nor cut. 5. The curd is carefully and gently lifted from one draining cloth to another.

Building a Corn-Crib. N. J. Shepherd, in the Kansas Farmer

"The first thing in building a corn-crib is to be particular to have it rat and mice-proof. This can easily be done if the building is deached from everything else, is built up from the ground at least ten feet, set on stout posts or pillars, over which a good-sized pan or large piece of sheet-iron is put (a pan is the best), so that these pests cannot gain access in this way. Do not have any steps or allow anything to be placed leaning from the ground to the building; build it entirely detached and then take pains to keep it so. If proper pains are taken to build so that they cannot get in there can be perfect secur ity from these pests.

A double crib will in many cases be the most convenient, far enough apart so that a team and wagon can easily be driven be tween them. When this is done, board up the outside tight and use slats two or three inches wide by one in thickness, leaving them about one-half or three-quarters of an inch apart. This will give free circulation of air. Corn when gathered reason ably early in the fall must have a freer circulation of air around it when stored in large quantities or a portion of it will spoil. Be careful to have a good tight roof. The corn should be kept as dry as possible. A very good plan is to build two cribs side by side, eight feet wide, and as long as may be necessary. This would make the building twentyfour feet wide, and it could then be made as

ong as desired. Good stout sills and posts should be used, as there is not only considerable weight, but pressure, when such a building is filled with grain, so that it pays to take considerable pains to have the building strong.

Build early in the fall, so as to have the Ten feet high from sill to roof is plenty high. If built double, use slats on the insides, as this will be better than if built

tight.

When to Cut Fodder Corn

Bulletin No. 21 of the Massachusetts Ex. periment Station treats upon the relative values of fodder corn cut at different stage of growth. The director says:

A series of tests carried out with plant

taken from our fields had demonstrated the fact, that the vegetable matter in the variety of corn on trial had increased from fifty to one hundred per cent in actual weight, be tween the time of the first appearance of th tassel and the beginning of the glazing of the kernels. It was found that the same variety of corn, raised under fairly corresponding circumstances, as far as the general char acter of the soil and mode of cultivation are oncerned, contained in one hundred weight parts, at the time of the first appearance of the tassel, from twelve to fifteen weight butter is of a stronger flavor, but will not parts of dry vegetable matter and from while at the time of the beginning of the glazing of the kernels the former was noticed to vary from twenty-three to twenty-eight weight parts and the water from seventyseven to seventy-two. These results of our investigation left no doubt about the facthat our green fodder corn at the time of the beginning of the glazing of the kernels con tained nearly twice as much vegetable mat ter per ton weight of the crop, as at the time of the appearance of the tassels.

This feature in the change of the compo tion of the fodder corn during its growth i not an exceptional one: similar changes are noticed in all of our farm plants. Our ob servations in this direction were reported for the purpose of furnishing some more definite numerical values for the consideration of practical farmers. As long as the vital energy of an annual plant is still essentially spent in the increase of its size, as a rule but a comparatively small amount of valuable organic compounds, as starch, sugar etc., accumulates within its cellular tissue

The comparative feeding value of the same kind of fodder plants or any particular part of such plants is not to be measured by its size, but by the quantity of valuable organic nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous constituents stored up in its cellular system. The larger or smaller amount of dry vegetable natter left behind from a given weight of amples of the same kind of a fodder plant of a corresponding stage of growth indicates in the majority of cases, their respective higher or lower economical value for feeding

The taller varieties of corn are not neces-

veight of green fodder corn, cut at the beginning of the glazing of the kernels, i known to be not only nearly twice as large as compared with that contained in an equal weight of green corn fodder cut when just showing the tassels, it is also known to be pound for pound more nutritious, for it contains more starch, more sugar, more of valuable nitrogenous matter, etc. Curing Beans in Stacks.

A correspondent of the Country Gentle nan says:

The sooner beans are pulled and stacked when ripe, the better. They should be hreshed as soon as they are dry enough. Swelling and drying cracks them, and often turns them yellow, and spoils the taste. When the vines are small, and the beans pretty ripe, they may be pulled and laid in rows to cure, which they will do in a day or two, if warm sunny weather; but if the vines are green, they should be stacked to cure The best form of a stack is to set poles about seven feet high into the ground firmly, and put brush or pieces of boards on the ground. and then place the beans on this foundation with the roots toward the pole, laving tiers around one above the other with a slant downward. The stacks should be tied at the top around the pole, and a cap of rye straw put over. When beans are carefully put up in this manner, if they are quite green, they will cure finely, and may be left a long time without much injury.

Every farmer should raise a small patch of eans for his own table, and any surplus will always sell well. It is no use to save a crop over the second year for eating, as they will always get hard, and cannot be cooked soft and made eatable. They will do for of eggs. See that your ducks have water seed when a number of years old. Beans may be planted between the corn hills, and sometimes do well. I have known of large crops to be raised in this way. When plant ed alone they should be in drills. In severa ounties in Central New York beans have een made an extensive crop, and all the appliances for their cultivation and harvesting have been brought to a high degree of perfection. The cull beans are bought and used India rubber joints to make it perfectly by other farmers for feeding sheep in winter. tight, like the jars for preserving fruit. As Early varieties may be planted the first of soon as the eggs are collected, put the jars July, and they will get ripe if the land is not too rich. On rich land they will keep on so as to rarefy the air, put the eggs in the growing until the frost kills them.

Bean straw is good food for sheep. Very poor land will grow beans. A pinch of super phosphate will carry a hill of beans through, or a very small amount of manure. They may be planted between the rows of the early potatoes, and they will ripen after the potatoes do.

Clover-Sick Land.

Sir John Lawes ascribes what is called 'clover-sickness" to the plant not having ccumulated a sufficient store of food in its roots during the first year of its growth. This, he explains, may happen from a variety of causes such as the roots of some presubsoil. He lays particular stress on the surface of the soil, while it is only such sollime, has little chance against a creeping- and the other cases I inspected were similarrooted plant like couch-grass, which feeds ly affected to mine." on silica, a far more abundant product in most soils. It is to be remembered, bewever, that there are many forms of "dover-sickness," and probably as many different causes. One form of it is due to a fungus, and "clover fungus" is more common than is generally supposed. Some German observers hold that cloversickness is due to parasites in the soil, but they have adduced no positive evidence of this. As, however, "beet-siekness" has, in certain instances, been traced to parasites in the soil, it is quite within the range of possibility that the failure of clover may ometimes result from a similar cause. Farmers' Magazine.

Agricultural Items.

IF weeds, sprouts and brush are cut in A gust, they are less liable to grow again than a any other time of year.

Two hundred pounds of bone meal to the acre can be profitably sown with seed wheat But nothing is better than, or can take the place of, barnyard manures. MEARLY 25 per cent of the world's wool cli

is sold in London. Boston handles about 10 per cent, leaving 65 per cent to go into con sumption without passing through these tw

you will be convinced that ducks cost no more than other poultry, if you give them a fair trial. If you wish to get eggs you must not let them get fat and you will find plenty handy whenever they desire it. Ducks can be sold any time in the year in our cities. and get a good price for them, and their THE Ploughman says the simplest, most effective and most economical way to pre-

serve eggs in their freshness, is to use the patent stopper glass jar, with vulcanized into hot water, and when thoroughly warm, jar, the pointed ends upward, and pack them with paper or something to prevent them from breaking, then close the jar before taking it out of the water. If the work is skillfully done and the jar is tight, the eggs will keep for many months and be as fit for the

A FRENCH chicken fancier says: "During the last twenty-six years I have been solicited by near neighbors to unravel, if possible, the mystery of diseased feet in chickens, which included young turkeys, pheasants and poultry. I found the toes of many completely eaten off, some crumpled up with sores, others with toes turned under vious crops taking some years to decay, and the foot, and of course many deaths, as they the want of sufficient alkaline salts in the could scarce move about. I made the most careful inquiries of the several individuals fact that all our agricultural operations tend as to the food given to them, and in every to accumulate the food of plants close to the case I found a large quantity of animal food was being used. I ordered the meat to be uble salts as chlorides and nitrates of soda discontinued at once, the result of which and lime which pass quickly into the sub- was not a single bird fell with the disease soil and are carried away in the drainage that had not been fed with the meat, provwater. He also points out the fact that a ing to my mind that the disease was caused deep-rooting plant like clover, feeding on through the too liberal use of animal food;

breakfast table as the day they were laid.

THE Prairie Farmer says: If you want a cheap drinking fountain, one that the little chicks can not get into with their feet, just take an old tin fruit can, punch a hole in the side about half an inch from the open end, fill the can with water, put a common saucer, or a plant pot saucer, bottom side up on top of the can, put one hand on the bottom of the saucer, then by a quick movement turn the whole concern upside down. The water will run out into the saucer until it reaches the level of the hole, and it will stay just so, feeding down from the can as the chicks drink from the saucer. If you want a drinking cup for a hen that is cooped with young chicks, take another one of the old quart tins, cut it around about half way own, except on one side, which should be left for a handle, punch a couple of small holes through the side left for handles, fill the can with water and hang it on nails driven into the side of the coop. The old hen can't tip that drinking cup over, or scratch it full of dirt.

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A CORRESPONDENT of the Poultry World says: Bran and potatoes are a very nourishing food for ducks. I have bred them for the past few years, and have never seen a Pekin duck show any inclination to sit, though there may be others that will, and WHITMAN'S NEW PATENT BUCKEYE CIDER W





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Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, has levoted much time to the study of the origin devoted much that to the study of the origin and history of many of our cultivated plants. In the American Naturalist for July he has an article on the "History of Celery,"

Corticultural.

CELERY.

where it Originated-Changing from

Wild Plant to a Useful Food Plant.

a few extracts from which are given below The celery was originated from Apium graveolens, L, a plant of marshy places whose habitat extends from Sweden southward to Algeria, Egypt, Abyssinia, and in Asia even to the Caucasus, Beloochistan

and the mountains of British India, and has been found in Fuegia, in California, and in New Zealand. It does not seem to have been cultivated, although by some commen tators the word, interpreted as smallage, has wild and cultivated sort. Nor do I find any clear statement that this smallage was used as food, but was planted for medicinal use. Targioni Tozzetti says this Apium (smallage) was considered by the ancients rather as a funereal or ill-omened plant than is an article of food. Celery, probably smallage, can be identified in the Chinese work of Kia Sz'mu, the fifth century A. D. and is escribed as a cultivated plant in that coun try in 1640. We have mention, however, of cultivated variety in France in 1623.

rown in France under the name of Celeri couper, differing but little from the wild form. The prevalence of a name derived from one root indicated a recent dispersion of the cultivated variety. The following synonyms are given: French Celeri, English celery, German Selleree, Flanders Seldery, Denmark Selleri, Italy Sedano, Spain Apio. Portugal Aipo. "After referring to a long list of authorities, from whom he derives much informa

"The cultivated smallage is even n

"The summary of our investigation is, that we find no clear evidence that smallage

was grown by the ancients as a food plant, but that if planted at all it was for medicinal se. The first mention of cultivation as a good plant that I note is by Oliver de Serres, 1623, who calles it eche, while Parkison speaks of celery in 1629, and Ray indicates the cultivation as commencing in Italy and extending to France and England. The hollow celery is stated by Mawe to have been the original kind, and is claimed by Cobbett even as late as 1821 as being the best. The first celeries grown seem to have differed but little from the wild plant, and the words celery and (cultivated) smallage were apparently nearly synonymous at one time. Among the earlier varieties we find mention of hollow-stalked, stalks sometimes hollow. and solid-stalked forms; at the present time the hollow-stalked forms have become dis-

"A curious circumstance is that smallage took on the appearance of celery before its

tile soil and protect from crowding, and we should expect increase of size to the plant; earth up for the purpose of blanching and we should expect to gain increased weight to the leaf stalks; a long continued selection of the best plants for seed growing would gradually succeed in forming the solid stock; the growing of varieties from the earliest eed would tend toward earliffess; the occasional growing through accident from unripe seed would tend towards obtaining a curled leaf form with dwarf habit, etc. We may, hence, say that all our celeries in form are not changed from the original except in unessential points correlated with size and selection. In quality celeries have tended to ties, as the Boston market, are of a very delicate taste, far different from the sort spoken favorably of by Townsend in 1726

"It is probable that some original variation in quality discovered in the wild plant sugrested cultivation, for among a people like the Italians, with whom high aromatic tastes seem popular, the strong savor of the smallage would present little objection, if only grateful to them; or that its use was suggest-

ed in practice."

A New Plan for Keeping Apples.

Virginia farmer's practice.

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Porticultural.

CELERY.

there it Originated-Changing from Wild Plant to a Useful Food Plant.

Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, has oroted much time to the study of the origin and history of many of our cultivated plants-In the American Naturalist for July he has an article on the "History of Celery," a few extracts from which are given below: "The celery was originated from Apium oreolens, L, a plant of marshy places shose habitat extends from Sweden southward to Algeria, Egypt, Abyssinia, and in Asia even to the Caucasus, Beloochistan and the mountains of British India, and has been found in Fuegia, in California, and in New Zealand. It does not seem to have been cultivated, although by some commentators the word, interpreted as smallage, has wild and cultivated sort. Nor do I find any clear statement that this smallage was used as food, but was planted for medicinal nse. Targioni Tozzetti says this Apium (smallage) was considered by the ancients sther as a funereal or ill-omened plant than as an article of food. Celery, probably smallage, can be identified in the Chinese work of Kia Sz'mu, the fifth century A. D. and is lescribed as a cultivated plant in that counry in 1640. We have mention, however, of a cultivated variety in France in 1623.

"The cultivated smallage is even now grown in France under the name of Celeri couper, differing but little from the wild form. The prevalence of a name derived from one root indicated a recent dispersion of the cultivated variety. The following ynonyms are given: French Celeri, Engish celery, German Selleree, Flanders Seldery, Denmark Selleri, Italy Sedano, Spain Apio, Portugal Aipo.

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tion, the author says: "The summary of our investigation is, that we find no clear evidence that smallage was grown by the ancients as a food plant, but that if planted at all it was for medicinal nse. The first mention of cultivation as a food plant that I note is by Oliver de Serres, 1623, who calles it eche, while Parkison speaks of celery in 1629, and Ray indicates the cultivation as commencing in Italy and extending to France and England. The holow celery is stated by Mawe to have been he original kind, and is claimed by Cobbett even as late as 1821 as being the best. The first celeries grown seem to have differen but little from the wild plant, and the words elery and (cultivated) smallage were an parently nearly synonymous at one time. among the earlier varieties we find mention f hollow-stalked, stalks sometimes hollow. and solid-stalked forms; at the present time he hollow-stalked forms have become dis-

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"It is probable that some original variation in quality discovered in the wild plant suggested cultivation, for among a people like the Italians, with whom high aromatic tastes seem popular, the strong savor of the smallage would present little objection, if only grateful to them; or that its use was suggested by some popular idea of its value as a medicinal food, as seems probable.

"We have now in celery an improved, not changed wild plant, which does not now tend to revert to the wild form, as it seems to have done at the first, and a good illustratation of the fixity of a garden form species. The present form will undoubtedly continue unchanged for a long period, unless cross fertilization with another species-variety is brought to pass. It would be of garden interest to grow and cross the species forms from different portions of the globe with our garden varieties, as analogical reasoning would suggest possibilities as yet unsuspected in practice."

A New Plan for Keeping Apples.

There are constantly coming up new ways for doing upon a farm almost everything. But in many of these new ways there are so many nice conditions about them, in order that success can follow, as always to leave a loophole through which the humbug may fall back. One of the last of these new things is to keep apples in "wet cellars," There is nothing like it. A corresfondent of a New York paper—a farmer in Virginia, he claims to be—commends damp, wet cellars for apple keeping-his cellar being so—and he has Northern Spy and Yellow Bellflower, not long keepers generally, up to July! He also mentions persons visiting him from West Virginia, who had handled thousands of barrels of apples, when one of them remarked, " that when ever he entered a cellar and was compelled to walk on boards to keep out of the water, he was sure to find the fruit in good condition, etc. Now, as our whole experience is eracily the reverse of this, and as far as we know it is the general experience, we should like to hear of any one who can endorse the Virginia farmer's practice.

It is perfectly well known that orchardists who have been extensively engaged in apple growing all the active portions of their lives, and who uniformly barrel their apples directly after being removed from the trees, forcing the heading of the barrel firmly upon them, place them in cool, dry cellars— demand, while their stock of Tetonskys, not much corn.

If course the cooler the better above the which they had an active demand, was short, night corn.

freezing point-and find them to remain, when these conditions are observed, throughout the winter and to the end of spring, sound and of unimpaired quality. Damp cellars are always avoided when they can be, always feared, and where a moist atnosphere prevails to any appreciable extent, we have known lime and charcoal to be used to absorb it .- Germantown Telegranh.

FIXING UP.

Take half a day once every week or so to slick up the grounds and put things in order. Then it will not seem such puttering work. There will be soon method in it. You will see things, also, that you never would have noticed without taking a special time for it. The weeds by the well will suddenly seem more rank, and be cut down. That broken chicken-coop which has stood on the lawn all summer, and whose out-ofplace-ness had never occurred to you, will at once be removed. A cherry tree, which you remember hasn't borne for a year or two, you now notice to be nearly dead, and soon convert into firewood. Some of the things which your wife has so often reminded you of when you were busy, will now be attended to. Every incongruous and inconvenient thing on the premises will come to your mind. You cannot do everything at once, but you will be surprised at the revolution made in the appearance of the place by two or three hands in the course of even half a day. The old house does not look so bad now that things are straightened up around it. You do not feel as much like selling as you did, and guess you will add five hundred to your price. This is the kind of landscape gardening most needed, as far as I have observed. Knock off half a day and fix things.

Pruning Grape Vines.

A. A. CROZIER.

Grape vines may be pruned as soon as the leaves have fallen, and any time thereafter antil the sap commences to flow in spring. Vines that have been set two years and have made a good growth, so that the cane is half an inch or more in diameter, should be cut back to the lower arm of the trellis or one and a half or two feet from the ground. Vines of bearing age that have been trained upon the trellis, should have their branches cut back to two buds. But what shall we do with an old vine that has never been trained. and whose branches have become a tangled mass? If it has formed many strong canes all may be removed but about four, and these cut back to about four feet in length. The branches should be thinned out to one foot apart, and those remaining cut pack to two buds. If, however, the vine has formed but two or three canes, and these reach to a considerable extent without branching, it will perhaps be better to remove the whole top, eaving only the largest cane; cutting this off at the lower arm of the trellis. If cuttings are desired for increasing the number of vines next year, they may be made at pruning time. Choose thrifty canes of the esent season's growth. Cut these into ections two buds in length, cutting just below the lower bud and an inch or two above the upper one. Use a sharp knife, or, better still, the pruning shears. Pack the cuttings in damp moss or moist sand, and place them in the cellar.-Horticultural Times, England.

Grapes in New York. The Seneca Lake Grape-growers' Associa tion is performing a valuable work in stimu lating the growth of fine, well-grown and well-ripened grapes, and providing means to convey them to market. The region which it occupies is one admirably fitted to grape-growing, and under the best cultivation excellent crops are obtained. The importance of this crop may be understood when it is stated that according to the re- which is then pressed down, watered and ing sent to different points in this State." port made for Schuyler County to the West- shaded until the plants appear, when they ern New York Horticultural Society, there are growing along the borders of Seneca Lake eleven hundred acres of grapes, from which six hundred and fifty tons were sold last year for table use, which at \$80 a ton amounted to \$52,000. Much injury to the business has been everywhere caused by the eagerness of cultivators to get their crops earliest to market; and these sour and imperfectly ripened specimens at the beginning of the sales, have injured the reputation of the later and better ones for the whole sea-

This organization is making special efforts to prevent this fatal mistake, by encouragthe finest ripened fruit, the rejection of all a safe, rapid and cheap conveyance to mar ket. Before its organization, nine-tenths of the grapes raised in that region were shipped to New York by express at a cost of 80 | weather becomes hot, pick the buds before cents the 100 pounds. Now, nine-tenths go | they open. by fast freight, provided through the labors of this Association, at a charge of 35 cents the 100 pounds. Grapes are sent to Boston at a saving of \$17 a ton, as compared with former conveyance. The cost for Philadelphia and Baltimore is the same as to New York. In addition to several valuable papers on grape culture, a large portion of of the discussions, giving the successful exthe grape, selection of the best varieties, applying the most efficient fertilizers, securing the finest growth, oboaining the best markets, and encountering the various difficulties of grape culture, including the diseases and

Tetofsky Apple on Crab Stock. The Tetofsky was widely distributed at an early day in the Western States. The tree has proven hardy on all soils and in all parts of the State, but has failed as a rule to give satisfaction on account of irregular and shy pearing. The relatively few who have trees on low, rich grounds have not complained of its bearing, and find it peculiarly valuable for sauce and pies during having time. and by no means despisable for dessert use In the meantime, rather by accident than by design, it has been found that it bears well, and is in all respects satisfactory on all soils suitable for cropping when top-

worked on the Siberian crab. About fifteen years ago a number of nurserymen in the eastern part of the State who had been growing the Siberian crabe largely, suddenly discovered that they had a large stock of crabs for which there was no

Under these circumstances thousands of two and three-year-old crabs were top-worked with Tetofsky. In all cases so far as known these top-worked trees have given satisfaction, and parties who have but two or three trees now wish they had planted a

As a rule the use of the crab as a stock has failed to give satisfactory results, but the hard wooded, slow growing Tetofsky seems to unite perfectly with the crab, and to produce regular crops of fine fruit .- J. L. Budd, in Students' Farm Journal.

FLORICULTURAL.

The Gardeners' Monthly says cuttings of the oleander root freely in bottles of water in the living room. Bouvardias are easily propagated by making "mince-meat" of the roots, according to the same authority.

In Florida dandelions grow single flow ered and are very homely. But oleanders and lantanas, plants raised with care at the North, are wild flowers there. The oleander grows as a tree, 25 feet high, the lantana stretch up to six or seven feet.

has reason to believe may have become exhausted, may be reinvigorated by the use of liquid manures, which the Prairie Farmer says may be secured in several ways Where such a thing is out of the way, so as not to be a nuisance, a tub, with its bottom covered with horse, cow, or sheep manure, and filled with water, is very good. The dark water from the top should be used. If a bag of soot is placed in the tub, the water will impart a fine healthy green to the plants. As this tub is often unpleasant, a good substitute may be prepared as wanted, with guano or some of the other concentrated manures. A teaspoonful of guano to a gallon of water is about the right proportion. In lieu of these manures, ammonia, a piece the size of a hazelnut to a pail of water, will do well. But in the application of any of these liquid manures, regularity must be observed, putting them on, say once or twice a week, as the case may be.

Edgar Sanders, in the Prairie Farmer, writing of the culture of the sweet violet, that flower which the Empress Josephine so loved that her apartments at Malmaison still held the odor of the countless blossom which surrounded her, says:

"The violet is readily divided at the root, and the usual way of preparing the plants is, in the spring, to divide and set, a foot or fifteen inches apart, in beds. These plants, if left alone, will send out a quantity of runners, but it is best to keep them cut off, and induce the plants to make several stout single crowns each. It is somewhat im patient of our hot suns, and to summer suc cessfully, requires a moist, but not wet spot Its worst insect enemy is the red spider. Frequent liberal drenching with cold wate will generally keep off this pest, and sprinkling with flowers of sulphur is still more effective. In autumn the plants are lifted with a ball of soil to each, and set on benche in very low greenhouses. The lower the better, as upon the nearness of the glass depends the continuous flowering of the plants. If properly treated, they will bloom through the winter. The singles are the first to avender, are well-known."

THE Prairie Farmer, in an article on soon as the fifth or sixth leaves appear, the young plants are lifted, and set out in a cold thrown into the cold frame sufficient to cover the young plants several inches in depth. This protection ought to remain until the advent of the sunny days of spring. As soon as the danger of extreme cold is past. the frame is cleared of the leaves, the sash being sufficient protection. This should be raised enough to give air every pleasant day, and finally removed entirely, to "harden off" the plants, replacing only on frosty ing the best growth, careful selection of only nights. In transplanting the pansies to their permanent situation, each plant ought that is defective in quality, and in providing to be given a square foot of space. If the blossoms are not plucked as they expand every seed vessel should be carefully removed as fast as the flowers fade. When the

Or the new rose, "Her Majesty," an nounced with much flourish of trumpets, E. L. Tanlin says, in the Rural New Yorker "Her Majesty, the most recent sensation among hybrids, in point of size must certainly bear the palm. It is a cross between Mabel Morrison and tea-scented Canary these proceedings are occupied with a report | The color is light rose, almost identical with Baroness Rothschild. Unfortunately, it is perience of the members in the sulture of almost, if not quite scentless, and this, together with its size and color, reminds us of the great peonies beloved of our grandmothers. It recalls the prize strawberrie we see, immense in size and glowing in color, but forcibly reminding us of a turning as far as flavor is concerned. The first of these roses viewed by the writer was 1914 inches in circumference, but it had a distinctly care-worn aspect, having been open for 11 days. Later specimens confirmed the first impressions. It is a great rose as far as size and vigor are concerned, but its want of fragrance will always be a disappointment, since this property is a special charm we always look for in this flower." Of the William Francis Bennett rose, which sold for \$5,000, with certain restrictions which kept it off the market for a couple of years, he said: "The Bennett is certainly a charming rose in every respect; its velvety crimson is richness in itself, and the long petals make it a peculiarly graceful bud. It is however, at its best when half-opened If the plant is at all sickly, it is apt to be most aggravatingly semi-double; but wellgrown, it is all that can be desired in its

> A waw variety of corn is being distri under the ridiculous name of Angel of Mid-

class."

Keep a Lookout for Pear Blight. This appalling disease, the sign of which the blackening of the branches and foliage and the emitting of a peculiar putrefactive oder, is now so widely spread that every one having pear or other trees in

mown as fire blight and twig blight.

resence and increase. It is also popularly

Of the many theories that have been adanced to account for pear blight we shall have nothing to say here, beyond this, that the very careful experiments conducted in recent years at the New York Agricultural Experimental Station at Geneva would strongly indicate that it owes its existence and spread to the influence of those minute organisms known as bacteria. One thing has been clearly shown, and that is may be transmitted from tree to tree by inocculation. It is conjectured that its ordinary means of transmission is through the bacteria escaping from the tissues of the diseased parts in slimy drops, during damp weather especially, and after being freed by rains, and upon becoming dry, are taken up

and carried by the wind to new trees. What our readers will be most interested in is to know the best means of controlling Plants growing in pots in soil which one the disease. There can be nothing suggested that promises so well as the promp removal with the knife of every trace of the ailment. As the blackened leaves (usually the first sign of its presence to ordinary observation) do not develop until the disease has been in progress for two, three or more weeks, one should observe the caution no to cut too scantily. Any part that is affected should be removed some inches below the lowest part of leaf or bark discoloration, and it may be unnecessary to add such parts should be promptly burned.

In cutting out pear blight care should be taken never to allow the knife to enter any diseased part, as this would open the way to spreading the disease to any new place where the knife was later used. An orchard where the disease has appeared should be regularly gone over about once every two weeks, removing every diseased portion. In this way it may, under ordinary conditions, be kept in check so well that no serious loss should ever follow, unless, as it might happen, that the disease had found access to the trunk of the tree.-Popular Gardening.

Michigan Notes.

THE Gebhart Brothers of Mears, Oceans Co., expect to gather about 375 bushels of peaches this season, according to a paper published in that county.

SAYS the Hillman (Montmorenci) Index: 'The many young orchards between here nd Alpena are literally loaded with as fine ooking fruit as can be found. The limbs of many trees are propped up to prevent breaking, and the same may be said of the young orchards of this county which have commenced bearing, and quite a number of settlers will gather considerable fruit this

THE Owosso Times thus refers to J. E. Van Hoten, whom it calls "the strawberry king of Central Michigan:" "His fine farm. well-kept lawn, and beautiful home and outbuildings cannot but draw the admirabloom, followed by the double. Marie tion of all passers-by, and during the fruit Louise, a deep blue, and Neapolitan, light season the sight of about seventy-five pickers busy at work lends additional interest to the view. The entire place is kept scrupu' lously clean, the vines neatly trimmed the culture of the pansy, tells how to raise weeds kept down, and in fact everything is plants in autumn for spring blooming. The in first-class shape. During the berry seaseeds are sown between the 20th of August son, Lewis & Son, our wellknown commisand the middle of September, in a rich, mel- sion merchants, handled for Mr. VanHoten low seed-bed leveled smooth. When sown about 31,000 quarts of the famous Triomph thinly in shallow furrows, the seeds are cov- de Gand strawberries, nearly one-half of ered with a mere sprinkling of fine soil which were sold in this city, the balance be-

PROFESSOR BUDD says that in setting trees it is always best to learn the tree toward the south at a strong angle. This frame for the winter. Just before the ex- may not look near so well as to set them up. treme cold sets in, dry dead leaves may be right; but we must pay more attention to profit to ourselves and good health for the tree in this matter. By leaning the tree to very unsatisfactory, and must, if this ing partly between the sun and the trank shades and protects it from the heat; as the tops and roots both are strongest on the north side they will gradually pull the tree back into an upright position.

Horticultural Note

MR. J. T. CAMPBELL says the mo_I t pastures and forests, commonly called 'Indian graves' by the people and supposed to be spots where Indian burials have taken place, are really "tree graves" marking where some tree has fallen, maybe hundreds of years ago.

A MACHINE for picking raspberries has be invented by a citizen of Yates, N. Y. It consists of a long tray made of cloth fixed to a light frame. The tray is carried from bush to bush, and with a large hook in one hand the operator draws the bush over the tray, while a padded bat.

farm in Williamson County, Ky., sold the fruit on eight acres of pears, upon the trees, for \$750. They shipped 100 barrels to Cincinnati, receiving from \$7 to \$10 for first grade and \$4.50 to \$5 for second. They make three grades of the fruit, the third or lowest grade being dried or sold at home. The variety raised is the Bartlett, principally.

Tax following little nugget was found the Rural Californian. It is capable of a very wide application: "Because your peach tree are not bearing a heavy crop this year, don' get mad and dig them up, or because the grape has blighted a little on your soil this season don't root them all out. No busines of any kind in the world, except owning govnment bonds, pays a profit every year the can be depended on for a certainty."

THE war against the phylloxers in Francisco has been waged with wonderful vigor, and has resulted so far in redeeming more than half of the infected country from the attacks of the pest. The methods of fighting employed are first, submersion of the whole land until the invaders are drowned—the most effective method, but applicable only to low lands: cond, carbon bisulphide, which kills by di rect action and by its vapor; and third, potassium sulpho-carbonate.

THE Massachusetts Ploughmen thinks that

one has time and taste for it, a good deal or pleasure and lots of expectation can be got gentleman in this vicinity made it a practic to save the seeds from the good pears he ate and plant them. He thus originated som quite desirable new varieties. But the raising charge, should be on their guard against its of new varieties and forcing them upon the attention of the public before their good qual ties are well established is a business that is being already pushed quite hard enough by some of our enthusiasts, who need no urging from the press.

> PROP. S. A. FORBES has made some valu ble comparative tests of insecticides on fruit trees, and finds that, under favorable circum tances, Paris green will save to ripening, a an expense of ten cents per tree, seven-tenths of the apples that would be likely to be injured by the codling moth; that London purple will save about one-fifth of them, while lime will save none. The observations made confirmed statements made by others that the coding moth is double-brooded, and that it does not attack an apple until it is about the size of a pea. He also comes to the conclusion that it is entirely useless to attempt to combat the curvulio by means of any insecticides are the curculio by means of any insplied to the fruit.

> > Apiarian.

THE HEDDON HIVE.

The bee editor of the Rural Canadian after experimenting with the hive intro-duced by Mr. Heddon of Dowagiac, this State, concludes that while some minor points may require changing, the principle upon which it is constructed is correct, and in some respects in advance of all other hives. The Canadian says:

sions about this new hive, but as committees are wont to do, in some cases, we can report progress and ask leave to sit again. Our experimenting has been so far on a limited scale; owing to the smallness of our apiary, and the fact that we did not get a supply of the new hives until swarming was considerably advanced. Besides these disad. vantages, these were certain points of management, only to be learned by experience, which, had we known them at the outset, would have made experimenting easier and more thorough. We thought we understood all about this hive by studying it on paper, but we didn't, and no one can form a correct judgment on it by looking at it, however closely.

tried. Rightly managed, it absolutely forces gathered. Heretofore the trouble has been Often in the midst of a good honey flow, they would stop gathering and storing. Many times they could not be induced to work in surplus receptacles at all. This hive makes the bee master's will supreme in the matter. The capricious little insects are compelled to do his bidding. If there is done by contraction of space horizontal wise. We have long used the contraction of space device, but here we have it on a principle which makes the result sure instead of only probable.

the south in this manner sun-scalding is method of fastening is adhered to, be reg prevented to a great extent, for the top beague entirely with Mr. Allen Pringle's ontimate of the new hive as given in the Canadian Bee Journal of July 21, and have had precisely the same difficulty with the wooden thumb-screws which he describes. Mr. Jones, in his comments on Mr. Pringle's communication, thinks the trouble may be ascribed to the nature of the wood used, and says a number of the screws were made of birch, which is too soft. He thinks beech, of which the screws are usually made, would be found less objectionable. Well, it so happens that in our small assortment we have screws of birch, beech and elm. They are all open to the objections Mr. Pringle urges. They will shrink and let the frames drop; swell and become so tight they either cannot be moved at all, or the thread gives way and becomes useless. We have quit reversal, because of this failure of the wooden screws. with the other he strikes the bush lightly with But this is a minor matter, and along with some other trifling defects will be remedied by another season, when we hope to have a BROADWELL & BRO., who have a large fruit trial of the hive under more favorable eircumstances. The details are not perfect. but so far as principles are concerned there is no denying that victory has perched on Mr. Heddon's banner."

> A BOOK on "Bees and Beekeeping," speculation." We think Mr. Cheshire should be allowed to go free hereafter, pro vided he will promise never to do it again

THE Pacific Coast is said to have a favor

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GRENEIELD, Wis., Feb. 6, '84.—The Prussian Heave Powders are a 1 they are represented.

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W. H. TELKER, Vet. Surgeon.

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his produce before he sells it, and also what he buys As a matter of economy there is nothing that will

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makes or scales now on the market are those man-ufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the Farmer we have ar-ranged with that company to supply orders sent through us at a great reduction. The prices are so

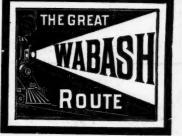
"This is too soon to form final conclu-

"We don't hesitate to say this much, that, for the production of comb honey, it is far in advance of any hive we have ever the bees to store if there is honey to be that they would do as they liked about it. were no other commendation to be honestly given this hive, this is glory enough for one nvention. Heretofore there have been various ways of coaxing bees to work in surplus receptacles, but we have never till now had a method by which it was made certain that they would do it. The thing

"There are many other excellencies about the hive, such as ease of manipulation, minimizing the interference with the brood nest, and the quickness with which work can be done, on which one might dilate in a thorough discussion of its merits, but this must be left until the results of the season's operations come to be totted up. There seems no good reason why the hive should not be equally good for extracted as fo comb honey, but our trial of it has been confined to the latter, hence we speak of that exclusively. "In regard to some details improvemen

published by Mr. F. Cheshire, made its appearance some months ago. It does not appear to have met "a long felt want," judging by the manner in which some of the \$1000 REWARD bee writers refer to it. A. I. Root, editor of Gleanings, remarks that a great deal of it is beyond his depth. Another suggests it would be interesting to microscopists and naturalists, and still another winds up a notice of it by saying: "The scientific character of this first part, and the cost of the whole (\$5), will make the sales limited. We hope the learned and painstaking author will not find his book a losing

there will be heavy. In this State the early promise has been spoiled by the long dry spell, which has cut off supplies from the bees.



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Bay City & Saginaw Exp.. *9:55 p m *5:55 p m
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Le've Arr'e † A. M. P. M.
Detroit 10 45 | 1 |
Detroit 10 45 | 1 |
St. Ignace 8 30 6 06
Moran 8 01 5 12
Palms 7 41 4 44
Ozark 7 34 4 35 McMilian
Seney
Walsh
Reedsboro
Munising
Au Train
Rock River
Onota
Sand River
Marquette
L've
Arr.
Marquette
Ive
Ishpeming
Republic
Calumet

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7 00 a m, arriving at Marquette at 5 30 p m; leaves Marquete at 7 00 a m and arrive at St. Ignace at 5 55 p m, Central Standard time. *Daily. *Daily, except Sunday. *Daily, except Saturday. WATSON, Gen'l Supt. E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Tk't Age

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DETROIT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1886

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 401,824 bu., against 465,211 bu., the previous week and 427,652 bu. for corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 169,746 bu, against 266,938 bu, the previous week, and 281,087 bu. the corresponding week in 1885. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 1.. 308,384 bu., against 1,075,576 last week and 507,705 bu, at the corresponding date in 1885. The visible supply of this grain on Aug. 14 was 38,017,493 bu. against 36,752,874 the previous week, and 40,383,195 bu. at corresponding date in 1885. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 1,264,619 bu. The export elearances for Europe for the week ending Aug. 14 were 2,430,019 bu. against 1,773,567 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 11,998,180 bu. against 5,-392,610 for the corresponding eight weeks

in 1885. The market has ruled pretty strong all the past week, shading off a little on Saturday. Spot wheat ruled the steadiest, and shows substantial advance over the values quoted a week ago. In this market yesterday wheat opened strong and higher, decline a little under reports of a two and a half million bu. increase in the visible supply. Before the close, however, there was another rally, upon reports of poor crops in England and France, and the forced abdication of Prince Albert of Bulgaria through Russian intrigues, which may result in trouble in Southern Europe. The close was strong and the market active. Chicago was active, unsettled, but finally closed at the highest points reached. New York made a sharp advance, but a part of it was afterwards lost. Liverpool was firm with an improved demand, and all breadstuffs reported higher.

The following table exhibits the daily clos ing prices of spot wheat from Aug. 2d to August 23d. inclusive:

		740. 7	410. 4	
		White.	Red.	R
Aug.	2	76%	781/2	1
66	3	77%	78%	
66	4	773/4	78	
66	5	771/4	781/6	- 3
66	6	773/	781/2	
66	7	771/4	78%	1
65	9	77%	781/4	1 1
66	10	771/2	78	
4.6	11	77	781/4	
66	12	771/6	. 78%	
6.6	13	78	80%	1
44	14	781/6	801/4	
6.5	16	781/4	801/4	
66	17	79	80%	
66	18	79	811/4	
6.6	19	80	82	
4.6	20	79%	811/2	
6.6	21	79	811/2	
6.6	23	80	821/4	1

weak, and on Saturday values showed a decline in that grade. No. 2 red is steadier, but closed a shade lower on Saturday.

The following table gives the closing prices each day of the past week on the various deals of No. 1 white:

	Aug.	Sept.	(
Tuesday			
Wednesday Thursday	80	801/2	2
Friday		80	
Monday			8
For No 9 and the	ologing	prices on	

various deals each day of the past week were

101101101	Aug.	Sept.
Tuesday	81	811/2
Wednesday	80%	821/4
Thursday	82	82%
Friday	**	821/2
Saturday	811/2	821/2
Monday	821/2	831/4
The outlook for who	agt rama	ing unohar

There is a good demand for export, large re ceipts at interior points, and a general belief that values will rule steady for a time. There is a stronger feeling prevalent in the trade, based on reports of the condition of the crop in Great Britain, France, and the northern provinces of Russia. The last advices from France confirm the estimates of 100,000,000 hectolitres (283,800,000 bushels,) for the new wheat crop. With reference to the estimate of the 1885 wheat crop made last fall by the French Government (110,-277,405 hectolitres, or 312,912,137 bushels). it now appears that this estimate was only preliminary, and that the final estimate which is shortly expected, may reach 115,-000,000 to 120,000,000 hectolitres (326,370,-000 to 340,560,000 bushels) in which case the apparent deficiency this year will be still larger. The weather during harvest in the northern provinces was rainy and unset-

English crop prospects, according to lat est reports, continue to be of an unfavorable character. The majority of the fields are said to be thin and under an average, though in some instances well filled. The rains have inflicted considerable injury up- farmers will again have a chance to secure on the crops, which are from two to three weaks late, and it is now a certainty that and consumers will get just what they pay the yield will be decidedly below an average. The August report of the Ontario Bureau strong in financial backing, are not disposed of Industries states that the area of wheat to accept the situation, and will test the land sown last fall was 962,753 acres, but constitutionality of the law at an early day. the injury by winter exposure was so severe The Chicago market is steady and firm for that 76,171 acres were either plowed up or fine stock, which has advanced in value durresown in the spring. The remaining acre- ing the week. The finest creamery is very age has produced an estimated yield of 18,-057,794 bushels of fall wheat. The quality of grain is reported to be excellent. The fair to good 14@16c. Butter lacking sweetestimated out-turn for the present season is 18,057,794 bu. of fall against 21,478,281 bu. wanted. Fine dairy scarce, and would sell the previous year, and of spring 9,527,783 bu. readily at 19@20c. Packing stock was in kets on the seaboard are firm. There have against 9,129,881 bu. in 1885. As compared with the average of the past four years

255,118 bu. of spring.

The Russian harvest has been favored

with fine weather so far. According to the last official accounts received, the wheat crop will be deficient in only ten provinces, and satisfactory or good in 39.

In Austria, wheat and rye are turning or

quantity, but are very fine and heavy in

In the United States there is nothing t indicate former estimates should be changed La this State the crop is threshing out well and generally in advance of estimates. In Dakota, Washington Territory and Oregon the crop will fall below former estimates.

The receipts of home and foreign grown wheat in the United Kingdom for the week ending Aug. 14 were 896,000 to 1,000,000 bu, less than the estimated consumption For the eight weeks previous it was 211,886 quarters (8 bu, to the quarter) less than th stimated consumption.

The following statement gives the amoun of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passag for Great Britain and the Continent of Eu

	rope:	Bushels.
1	Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe.	36,752,874 16,296,000 4,160,000
1	Total bushels Aug. 7, 1886 Total previous week. Total two weeks ago Total Aug. 8, 1885	57,208,874 55,768,964 53,859,606 57,546,239

The Liverpool market is quoted stead with light demand. Winter wheat is quote at 6s. 8d.@6s. 9d; spring at 6s. 8d.@6s. 10d and club at 6s. 9d.@7s. per cental.

CORN AND OATS. CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 15,137 bu., against 9,801 bu. the previous week, and 6,513 bu. for the corresponding week in 1885. The visible supply of corn in the country on Aug. 14 amounted to 9,822,403 bu. against 8,695,346 bu, the previous week, and 5,278,153 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 1,127, 057 bu. The exports for Europe the pas week were 470,226 bu., against 480,751 bu. the previous week, and for the pasteigh weeks 6,319,806 bu., against 6,527,797 bu. for the corresponding period in 1885. The stocks now held in this city amount to 6.-026 bu. against 3,963 bu. last week and 21. 786 bu, at the corresponding date in 1885 The market fluctuates very little, but during the past week the changes reported showed a downward tendency in values. Our local market has stood up better than most others. and spot corn shows very little difference as compared with a week ago. Quotations in this market are 45c for No. 2 spot, 43%c for No. 3, and 43c for No. 4. The market closed quiet and steady. At Chicago the feeling is rather weaker, and under heavy receipts prices have declined slightly. No. 2 spot is quoted there at 411/2@421/3c, 401/2@411/4c for No. 3, 421/0425/c for No. 2 yellow, and 411/4 @42c for No. 3 yellow. In futures No. 2 is quoted at 411/2c for August delivery, and October at 44%c. The Toledo market is quoted steady, with spot No. 2 at 44c per bu. The Liverpool market is reported firm with good demand. Quotations there are 4s 41/4 d

per cental for new mixed, 4s. 4d. for August, 4s. 4d1/2. for September, and 4s. 5d1/2. for Ocober delivery. The visible supply of this grain on Aug. 14 was 2,541,164 bu., against 2,021,231 bu. the previous week, and 2,688,000 bu. August 15, 885. The exports for Europe the past week were 53,742 bu., and for the last eight weeks were 584,494 bu. against 592, 730 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1885. e supply shows an in 933 bu. during the week. Stocks held in store here amount to 66,398 bu., against ly has given rise to some of the old feelings 49,226 bu. the previous week, and 30,851 of perplexity." bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. receipts at this point for the week were 127 bu., against 53,390 bu. the previ week, and 40,186 bu. for the correspond

week last year. The shipments for the w were 45,856 bu., against 20,786 bu. the pr ous week, and 15,073 bu. for same weel 1885. Oats have declined during the w and are weak at the decline. New No white are quoted at 31%c, No. 2 mixed 27%c, and light mixed at 31%c. A sale of old No. 2 white is reported at 35c. But little old are offering. The crop this season is one of the largest ever grown. At Chicago oats are lower but more active. Quotations there are 261/2c for spot No. 2 mixed, August delivery at 261/4c, September at 26%c, and October at 28%c per bu. Receipts are heavy in that market. At Toledo oats are quoted steady at 281/4c per bu. for spot No. 2 mixed. The New York market has also declined, and white western are quoted there at 36@43c per bu., and mixed western at 33@35c. No, 2 mixed sold at 33¼c, No. 2 white at 36¾c, and No. 3 do.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

at 36c per bu. The prospect is for a further

slight decline, but a more active demand

may turn the market in another direction.

BUTTER.

The demand continues to improve, al hough the warm muggy weather is against the market. Quotations are 15c for good, well flavored dairy stock, 12@14c for ordin ary to fair, while creamery is in demand at 20@21c for choice. Demand for all choice able butter is in excess of the supply, and a further advance would not be surprising. The effects of the passage of the oleomargarine law are beginning to be felt, and when it goes into operation, which it will at the expiration of 90 days from its passage, dairy something like a fair price for their product,

for. The manufacturers, few in number but scarce and in active request at 20@21c per lb., fine Iowa and similar makes 18@19c; ness was offered at 11@12%c, but it was not

continued good demand at 71/@81/c.

the crop is short 3,219,224 bu. of fall and 1,- with a firm feeling among holders. Of the outlook the Daily Bulletin of Saturday

"It has been a quiet week for butter, far as the consumptive demand is concerned, and only moderate aid was obtained from shipping orders, domestic or foreign. Continued small receipts of choice and force and the continued small receipts of choice and the c fancy stock, however, with strong advice from the West and quite a speculative feel-ing here have kept the tone more or less stimulated and added further to values. about ten per cent below an average in There is no doubt that a great many of the trade entertain the most confident feelings regarding the outlook for butter of all kinds that can be made useful for table pury and the investments making are evid upon a sincere belief that a good margin will be found, and as all present holders natur-ally contribute their aid to advancing tendencies, prices are steadily pegged up. In a brief way, the basis of confidence seems to be found in the belief that a short make of butter this year, particularly at the West, is a settled fact, and that eventually the

1e	Quotations in that market yeste	rda	y were
	as follows:		
nt	EASTERN STOCK.		
in	Creamery, tubs and pails, fancy	221	4@23 4@22
ze	Creamery, prime	204	4@21
-	Creamery, good	18	@20
u-	Creamery, fair	15	@17
	Creamery, ordinary	11	@14
8.	Creamery, June, fine	20 21	@21 @211/4
74	State do half-firkin tubs, choice	19	@20
00	State do half-firkin tubs, fine, do	16	@18
NU	State do half-firkin tubs, fair, do	18	@1514
74	State do half-firkin tubs, ordinary	11	@12
34	State dairy, Welsh, prime	18	@19
16	State dairy, Welsh, fine	16	@171/2
39	State dairy, Welsh, ordinary	10	@15
y	WESTERN STOCK.		
- 1	Western imitation creamery, choice.	14	@15
d	Western do, good to prime	12	@13
d	Western dairy, fine	18	@1314
-	Western dairy, good	11	@121/
	Western dairy, ordinary	8	@10
	Western factory, fancy, fresh	12	@121/

Western factory, fancy, fresh...
Western factory, choice......
Western factory, fair to good...
Western factory, ordinary.... The exports of butter from America ports for the week ending August 14 were 341,585 lbs., against 249,329 lbs. the pre vious week, and 506,284 lbs, two weeks previous. The exports for the correspond ing week in 1885 were 222,577 lbs.

CHEESE.

Our local market is firm, and values ha been advanced on some grades. Full crean State is now held at 81/2@91/2c, New York at 9@91/c, and Ohio at 8@9c, per lb. The Chicago market was active early in th week, but towards the close unfavorable re ports from the Liverpool market coupled with large receipts, induced a feeling of dullness. The quotations for choice ful creams are 8@81/2c for cheddars, 81/2@9c for flats (two in a box), and 8% @9c for Young America. Skimes and off grades of full creams are neglected. Some operators express belief in a decline from above figures, while others think an improvement abroad will take place and enable present values to be maintained. New York was firm and higher early in the week but went off, and most of the gain was lost. At the close on Saturday prices were still a fraction higher than a week ago The Daily Bulletin, in its review of the market, says:

"Cheese started the week with sellers

price was an open question, when receivers concluded to drop off a fraction, and at 8%c for special selections and 8%c for the general run of fancy, business made its first respectable showing, though even then was not satisfactory, and failed to develop a demand in proportion to the pretty full supply accumulated. The trouble with the situaaccumulated. The trouble with the situa-tion seemed to be simply in the refusal of Europe to respond to anything in excess of last week's cost, the failure of receivers to oresee such a result, and hasty, high-price come to hand on a market where it was simply a matter of discretion between selling out at the loss that could be seen run ning supplies into store, or making direct consignments on a receipt showing up the largest week of the season. All courses have been adopted as sentim pen to vary or immediate interest-as i the case of speculators-seemed to warrant, ng saved the market from a little

The		ay were
66,-	as follows:	
ious	State factory, fancy, bolored	@83
ding	State factory, fancy white	814@85 814@81
veek	State factory, prime	81/8@81/
revi-	State factory, good	@8 7%@73
k in	State factory, fair	714@75
eek,		51/4@6 61/4@71/
0. 2	State factory, night skims, selections State dead skims	71/2@8
	Obla flata fair to good	4 @5 51/4@71/
u at	Ohio flats, fine	7 @8

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 34,249 boxes against 69,191 boxes the previous week and 80,215 boxes the corresponding week in 1885. The exports from all American ports for the week ending August 14 foot up 6,793,069 lbs., against 5,248,919 lbs. the previous week, and 5,856,571 lbs. two weeks The exports for the corresponding week last year were 6,008,889 lbs. Of the

exports, 1,839,780 lbs. were from Montreal The Liverpool market is quoted steady, with quotations on American cheese at 43s 6d. per cwt., an advance of 6d. from the fig. ures quoted one week ago.

WOOL.

The wool markets appear to hold their own very well, considering that we are now enjoying the dog-days, and there is no more siness being done than what cannot be out off. This has made quieter markets at ome points, and buyers are insisting that values are a shade lower. But whenever a nice lot of wool changes hands in the usual course of business prices are well up to quotations of the past month. Some failures, mostly from outside causes, are reported in the wool trade, and a couple of mills have gone under through defalcations on the part of officials, otherwise the outlook is as strong

as ever. Sales in Boston the past week aggregated 2,903,718 lbs. of domestic and 490,000 lbs. of foreign, a total of 3,393,718 lbs. against 3,698,000 lbs. the previous week. Values n that market are unchanged, and while there is not an active market it is a steady

Journal says: "There is no material change in the tone "There is no material change in the tone of the market. Some holders have been forced to realize by the stringency of the money market, and manufacturers who have been on the alert have obtained a slight advantage in this way. Aside from this there is little if any weakness in the market. The many favorable conditions are all retained. Foreign advices still report firm and advancing markets. The interior markets are well. ing markets. The interior markets are well cleaned of desirable wools, and all the marontinued good demand at 7%@8%c.

The New York market is again higher, in the market during the week looking

around, and the sales show that they have bought considerable wool. Spring weight goods are doing satisfactorily for so early in the season, and the condition of the market for both wool and goods is very favorable. "There is some anxiety caused by the failures and defalcations of the past week, and uneasiness is felt by many who believe that more embarrassments will follow. The as-signment of Mr. Samuel R. Payson is deplored by all in the trade. One of our largest wool dealers said he had no doubt of Mr. Payson's solvency and that he would sell him all the wool he wanted. The woolen ines of sheep are eligible? mill of which Mr. Payson is president ha

In the New York market the week has been a quiet one, and the list of sales is smaller than usual. Prices, however, show little or no change. X and XX Ohio have sold at 34@36. Ohio delaine at 36c. medium unwashed at 32c, fine unwashed New York fleece at 24c, spring Texas at 22½@25c, spring California at 19@21c. The U.S. Economist, in its weekly review of the mar-

roubles were caused by outside in

"The clip of 300 millions of pounds American wool was bought up hurriedly at clip time at very irregular figures, but much above what dealers and mills contemplated last May and June. Manufacturers who had the good luck to secure cheap stock booked early orders to the full extent of their capac ity, and have injured not only themselves but the whole trade, because other makers cannot get any more money for goods which have cost a good deal more money to make. Such is the situation of the wool and woolen such is the situation of the wool and woolen interests, and while neither is in a bad state few will accept it as cheerful orencouraging. But there is one thing about the one and the other, and that is satisfactory, i. e.—the demand exceeds the supply, and the outlook is toward a higher scale of prices at home as well as abroad. well as abroad. ell as abroad. "It is now conceded that the fourth series

on the 7th prox., will open at 10@15 per cent higher than the ruling prices at the last offering, and even at this high rating o one expects to find the offering any way "Our assortments here of domestic wools

of Colonial wool sales, to open in London

while in the main good, are by no mean large, and once sold they cannot be replaced from any quarter of the compass unless at much higher figures. It is hard to tell now what has become of the whole clip of wool in the world. But we believe it is conceded hat everywhere the consumption was much er than pefore.
We understand that some of the mills

have commenced to make free use of cotton and shoddies with hairs of various sorts, but we had thought they had received shock from this business so lately as not t shock from this busin be forgotten soon. It is the curse of the average American manufacturer that his goods are made too poorly from bad stock and bad dyes, and then that they are miser ed, and it is high time we had From abroad reports are of an encourage

ing character for holders. Under date of August 18 reports from London say that the price of wool continues to improve. Fine colonial grades average an advance of 1@ 31/d, as compared with the price paid at the auction sales. The prospects for the September series of sales are that there will be a further material advance on July rates There has been a large trade during the last few weeks for home-grown wools. American buyers have given a stimulus to the finer down growths and 'prices are fully 1d. dearer. The fresh arrivals to date have been

288,000 bales; of these 52,000 bales have already been disposed of, 13,000 being sold in London and 39,000 being forwarded direct. Reports from Bremen state that the German market is firm and that prices are advancing. Latest advices from London report the tone as hopeful there and that prices are fully sustained, with an upward tendency.

It is the general belief that the September and November auctions will show a higher range of prices than now rules, although the fact of prices being forced beyond the views of American buyers may have the effect of producing lower prices and a more quiet

SOME NOTES ON OLEOMARGAR-INE.

A reporter on one of the Detroit daily papers interviewed several prominent business men who are interested in the manufacture and sale of butter substitutes. Some of the ideas expressed by these parties were so unique that we copy them. Mr. George H. Hammond said:

"The effect of the oleomargarine tax wil be to spoil Mr. Cleveland's chances for a second term. The people won't stand it. It in simply a tax of two and one-half cents of every pound of oleomargarine consumed, which tax will have to be paid by the consumer. In other words, the price of oleomargarine will be raised two, and one-half cents a pound. Benefit the farmer? The farmer will be injured. You bit of it.

see the manufacture of butterin has enhanced the value of choice dairy butter. This high grade but ter was used for flavoring butterine in large quantities, and at times the price was run up to 40 cents a pound. The new law will kill the butterine business. In the first place dealers cannot make buttering which is half fine butter, pay a tax of two cents and then compete with fine butter. In the second place, butterine can no longer be sold for creamery butter, as it has always been. It will have to be sold as buttering and being 10 cents higher than oleomargar ine the people will no longer buy butter-ine. The demand for fine dairy butter for flavoring will cease and the price will fall. Thus the farmer will lose. And as the people will not use bad dairy butter when they can get good oleomargarine, the farmer will not gain in that quarter."

Mr. Hammond coolly acknowledges that his butterine was sold for pure creamery butter, and of course at the same price. He says it was half butter, the other half being 6c lard, and the consumer was deceived into paying the highest price for it. This is a clear case of fraud, and serves to show that it was time some steps were taken to protect consumers and butter-makers from being swindled in this outrageous manner. The reasons he gives why butter will be lower are valuable additions to those attributed to

the lamented Capt. Jack Bunsby. The statement that the people will not use dairy butter when they can get oleomargarine is too ridiculous to require a denial. There is not a pound of oleomargarine in every one hundred sold which is not palmed off as dairy butter. If oleomargarine is such one, with the outlock favoring holders. The a fine thing why do not grocers sell it as such? And why do no hotel and restaurant keepers announce to their guests that they use the stuff on their tables? No, Mr. Hammond, the story is too thin. Consumers don't want three-cent tallow or six-cent lard sold to them as creamery butter, and the tax law passed by Congress will help the price of butter and thus aid the dairy farmer. Of course it is too bad lard and tallow cannot be sold any longer at butter prices; but what is your loss is the consumers' gain, and you have had the big end of the deal long enough.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have seen frequent mention made in the tock papers of a new organization of sheep reeders known as the American Paular Merino Sheep Breeders' Association. May I ask its Secretary, Mr. Ray, to give the readers of the FARMER an idea of the proposed plan of registration, and what blood

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of yesterday, in

its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: "The harvests thus far have been greatly disappointing. A spell of dry weather with hot sunshine may yet redeem what appears to be a bad harvest. The returns of 423 wheat districts show that 39 are above the average, 96 are equal to it, and 288 are be-low it. The yield of barley in 227 out of 427 districts is below the average; of oats, in 265 out of 433 districts; of beans, in 162 out of 275 districts: and of peas, in 115 out of 245 districts. Trade is sluggish. English wheat is generally 1 shilling dearer. The

ales of English wheat during the week vere 48,050 quarters at 32s 7d, against 28, 180 quarters at 33s 5d during the correspon ng week last year. Flour is 6s@1s dearer. Foreign wheats are only 6d@1s, chiefly 6d, dearer. Sellers expected a greater advance. The supply of corn is short and prices are against buyers; mixed American sells at 22s ex-ship. Oats are in abundant supply and lower. Four cargoss of wheat arrived and five cargoes were sold, all Chilian; seven were withdrawn and four remained. Trade forward is more active. To-day the political situation commanded some attention. Wheats were 6d dearer and holders asked foreign 6d@9d@1s dearer. American corn was irregularly dearer; round corm, owing to a scarcity, was 3d@6d dearer. Peas were 6d dearer.

The Visible Supply.

A dispatch from Chicago yesterday says that the number of bushels of grain in store in the United States and Canada August 21, and the increase and decrease compared with the previous week, is as follows: Wheat, 39,820,820 bu.; increase, 1,803,449 bu. Corn, 10,931,916 bu.; increase, 1,109,513 bu. Oats, 3,116,977 bu.; increase, 575,813 bu. Rye, 709,015 bu.; increase, 218,773 bu. Barley, 413,845 bu.; decrease, 96,139 bu.

Stock Notes.

MR. J. W. SALLIARD, of Romeo, Macomb, Co., reports that a pair of Shropshire March lambs bred by him and sold to a party in Armada, when placed on the scales weighed respectively 109 and 103 fbs. He has ore which he says will weigh equally well.

MR. J. S. FLINT, of Somerset, Mich. reeder of Shorthorn cattle, reports the folowing recent sales from his herd: To C. R. Cobb, of Saline, the young bull

ealf Sharon Duke by Airdrie Belle Duke 3d 4473, out of Honor Gwynne 2d, by Lord Barrington Hillhurst 52431. he yearling bull Cadenza Duke 2d by Airdrie Belle Duke 3d 54473, out of Governess Gwynne 2d by Duke of Cadenza 32224.

THE U. S. Economist. strong free trade n its notes on the wool and woolen good trade, says:

"Mr. J. J. Joslin, Troy, N. Y., contemplates retiring from woolen manu-acturing, after many years in the business, and offers for sale his 12-sett woolen brickuilt mill nearly new, and with all the latest mproved modern machinery, on very easy erms. This mill is located convenient to Troy, with a never-failing and most excelent 30-foot water-power, and two lines of railroad pass by it. As the Knights of abor have put a quietus on the tariff and andcuffed a free trade democratic adminisration there will be no change of tariff rates for many years to come, and any party to run a r could not fail to find this one of the best in vestments that could be made in any direc tion. Mind, the woolen manufacturing business of the United States, with all it progress, is still only in its infancy, and in very little while from now we must mak cloth to clothe 100 millions of our own peo

Our free trade friends always contend that to make manufacturers prosper ous we should have the markets of the world to sell goods in; but when it come to buying or selling a mill, the fact that it is believed no change will be made in the present tariff for a time is urged as a reason why manufacturers will find this a good investment The Economist unwittingly bears witness against the truth of its own arguments.

THE following extract in a foreign exchange, from a letter written by a sheepraiser in Australia, shows a very discourag ing outlook for stockmen there. He says "The greater part of my last clip was sold in the colony for 5d. per lb. The season has been and still is the most trying one we have had for many years; such a long and severe drought which has proved ruinous to nany, and must do so to many more yet, and everything being at low ebb, stock of all descriptions so very low, wheat and wool almost unsalable, so it is not one class that suffers, but all, rich and poor. I never saw the colony in such a low, desponding state, and when winter comes I do not know what the colony in such a low, desponding state, and when winter comes I do not know what the colony in such a low, desponding state, and driving the glass from his spectacles deep into his eye. It was a painful and distressing a coldent and when winter comes I do not know what we shall do. Stock must die in thousands

Mr. J. S. HOLLINGWORTH, of Indianapo lis, Ind., sends the following notes on the crops in that vicinity; under date of August 18th: "We have fine weather now; good rains have fallen the past week, enough t help pastures, corn and the potato crop, which were suffering very much. Still there are many patches of potatoes which have been ruined by bugs and the dry weather Most of the farmers here are through plow ing for wheat. We always plow early after harvest, and drag the ground down to a smooth surface. The clover seed crop will be splendid, and is maturing early. Lots of bumble-bees may have been the cause, as the fields have numerous nests."

THE steamer "Wisconsin" will make he next excursion to Duluth, leaving Sarnia on Tuesday, August 31st, at 9 P. M. stopping a Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Ashland, Washburn and Bayfield. Parties desiring to take this trip can leave Detroit by Grand Trunk Railway at 4.20 P. M. The round trip rate from Detroit is only \$25, including berths and meals.

THE fall term of Parsons' Business College, Kalamazoo, Mich., opens on Septem ber 1st. Send for Journal.

It is generally believed that the crop of broom corn in the west will not exceed that

of last year, although Illinois will have larger crop. The scarcity of broom corn last season induced many farmers to go into the business of raising, it, but the season has proved so unfavorable that it now looks as if the increased acreage would not more than make up for the decreased yield. .

Michigan.

A "home" for aged ministers is to be le The firemen's tournament held at Caro las week was a success.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Another iron bridge will be built at St. Louis ver the Pine River.

Dogs are too plenty at Battle Creek. Fou

Owosso citizens decline to bond the city for Battle Creek has contracted for a complet

Work is to be begun at Corunna on the station and freight house for the T. & A. A. road at once.

Ward's shingle mill at Ludington was burn ed last week, throwing 30 men out of employment. No insurance.

E. G. Embler, former resident of Dexter and rising young lawyer of Howell, died a the latter place last week. The State Saengerfest was held at Ann Arbor last week, and was a great : The next will be held at Jackson.

Safe blowers wrecked two safes in F. W Gilchrist's office at Alpena last week, secur ng \$100 in eash and \$3,000 in bonds.

Prof. McLouth, of the State Agricultural College, formerly of the State Normal, has been offered the presidency of the Dakota Agricultural College. Harry Wilson, living near Byron, was killed

by a vicious bull which was chained in a stable. He went to care for the animal, with fatal consequences.

There is great complaint at Corunna about the slowness of the T. & A. A. railroad com-pany in building the road, and also in paying the men for work done. They do not allow profanity at Lapeer

Mortimer Huntly was arrested for breaking the third commandment, and paid costs, on which the case was dismissed. J. E. Mutchler, farmer and shingle man facturer of Cedar Springs, accidentally shothimself while out hunting last week. He died two hours after the accident. Dr. R. C. Kedzie and Prof. W. J. Beal, o

the Agricultural College, were in attendance at the meeting of the Association for the Ad-vancement of Agricultural Science at Buffalo A curious accident caused the death o Fred. Fisher, of Ann Arbor, last week. I

binding wheat he ran a stubble up his no and death resulted from the blood poison Wm. Norton, of Lebanon, Clinton County, was killed last week while stoning a well for Mr. Nichols, a neighbor. The latter accidental

Ex-City Treasurer Frost, of Jackson, under arrest on charge of larceny of \$2,100 from the treasurer's office, was discharged last week, the prosecuting attorney stating there was not sufficient proof to hold him.

r let a stone fall 20 feet into the well, hitting

John Austin, who was so badly wounded by the premature discharge of a cannon at the reunion at Owosso, died the day following. The G. A. R. boys have already raised money nough to make his family comfortable.

Mr. J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, returned

from South Haven on the 13th, and had then harvested about 500 baskets of early peaches; Alexander, Hale, Beatrice and Louise being the varieties. He has also a large crop of The Alumni of the Agricultural College presented to the College a life size portrait of the venerable and esteemed ex-President, T. C. Abbott, who has been connected with the

College since 1858, over 20 years of the time The Ann Arbor Courier says a milling firm of that city imported from Indiana 40,000 bushels of oats recently. Can't the Courier take off a bushel or two? Sounds like a big story for a town in a grain-growing county ike Washtenaw.

At Londonderry, while an Orange sion was parading, two bottles filled with gun-powder and with lighted fuses attached were thrown into the ranks. The fuses were stamp ed out before the gunpowder ignited, thus preventing injury. At a special school meeting held at Howell

At a special school meeting held at Howell ast week the people voted to rescind the vote to spend \$9,500 on a new school building, by a vote of 200 to 58. A new building is allowed by all to be a necessity, but the proposed sum s thought to be too large. The Port Huron street car line has bee

The Port Huron street car line has oeen purchased by the Port Huron Electric Railway Company, and will be transformed into an electric line immediately, using the Vandepole system. It is reported the line will be extended to Huronia Beach this year. Flint Globe: Miss Wealthy Dibble, who the University at last commencement, just been appointed physician to the St school for indigent children at Coldwater.

Now it is said that Calhoun County farmer who last year took Mediterranean-Diehl wheat on an agreement to give this year three bushels of the product for each bushel of the seed delivered by the agents, are sore over the fact that the yield is not equal to that of comnon wheat.

Ethbert Smithson, of Bay City, was bitten by a dog recently, and last week developed symptoms of hydrophobia, as was supposed. As he is now getting better, the physicians are concluding his symptoms were due to fright, as the disease is incurable when acually contracted. Justice Golden, of Bay City, was rou

from his beauty sleep on a Saturday night recently, to marry a couple who besough his offices to make them one. But the justice was "paralyzed" when three days later, the bride came to him for a divorce, which she wanted "iron-clad." Lapeer Democrat: While Joseph D. Slater

Last week an emigrant wagon passed through Flint, which had come from the northwestern corner of Nebraska, a distance of about 1,200 miles. Two horses supplied the motive power, and the passengers were man, wife and three children. They had been two months on the way and were en route for Tuscola Co. Miles P. Anderson, a well-known and respected farmer of Marion, Charlevoix County, was shot and killed by some unknown person on the 18th. No reason can be assigned for the murder. Mr. Anderson was not known to have any enemies. Tom Smith, a neighbor, suspected of murdering Anderson, has run sway. Two witnesses asy that they beard the

away. Two witnesses say that they heard to former threaten to kill the latter. Josiah Westerman, a wealthy farmer Riga, narrowly escaped a horrible death a f Miga, narrowiy escaped a horrible death a few days ago. He was logging alone and a heavy log rolled upon him, breaking one of his legs at two points and leaving him completely helpless, surrounded by logging fires. He shouted for help with all his strength and when assistance arrived the flames were within a few feet of his body.

Tecumseh Herald: Last week a Bohemia Tecumseh Herald: Last week a Bohemian oats suit was brought by Wm. Windall, of Columbia, against Roswell Hicks, of Rome. It seems that Windall bought ten bushels of Bohemian oats of somebody and Hicks received the obligation, which was \$100. Mr. Windall had to pay the same and brought suit to recover it. The jury gave him a judgment for \$100. The case was appealed, and the end is not yet.

did not return, and at the instance of a girl's father was arrested for bigamy and a now in jail at Howell.

coldwater Republican: We were shown a very large fine ear of corn, this year's production, brought by Mr J. G. Ketchum, from the production, brought by Mr J. G. Ketchum, from a history. Ketchum showed it to A. C. Burdick, in Chicago, last week, and Mr. Burdick begged permission to keep it until he came to Coldwater Saturday night, as he wished to show it to members of the Board Trade. He made the assertion that with that ear of corn he would knock down the price of corn in Chicago, and so he claims he did. The evidence that it gave of a good crop, together with the reports of recent heavy rains in Kansas, enabled the "bears" to force the market down quite perceptibly. Quite a record for one ear of corn. least 100,000 gallons of oil were consumed.
e loss will reach \$50,000. All the tanks that were burned beyond repair

General.

There were 186 failures in the United States and Canada last week.

Oliver Wendell Holmes is on the way home le has been visiting England President Cleveland, wife and mother-in-iaw, are spending August in the Adirondacks.

Mrs. E. D. Morgan, prominent society lady of New York, died lest week at Newport, of yphoid fever. Three hundred million feet of lumber have een destroyed in various ways the past ve

On the 3rd inst. Kaskaska, Ill., was 200 rears old. Once it had 7,000 inhabitants, now its population is 150.

By explosion of the dust of flour in Bellew's mill at New York City, last week the building was totally destroyed. The exports of beef from this country in

July were valued at \$6,145,099 dairy products \$1,562,000; mineral oil products \$4,702,824. Boston wholesale clothing operatives are combining against the introduction of bast-ing machines which will make 20,000 girls seek other employment.

A bag of mail matter lost in Lake Pepin four years ago was washed ashore at Maiden Rock, Wis., last week. Several money orders and some of the letters could be deciphered. Gen. A. G. Sedgewick has gone to Mexico to investigate the Cutting affair. He has no bower to arbitrate, but will examine all the evidence in the case and report to the government. Michael Clarity died at Dover, N. H., las

Michael Clarity died as Dover, at. Lit, land week, 90 years old. Born in Ireland, he was transported to Van Dieman's land for 20 years Ten thousand acres of cranberry marsh and

timber lands in Juneau County, Wis., were burned over during the recent forest fires. Many farmers lost everything but the bar Large numbers of cattle are dying in Ari-

zona of Texas fever. Several hundred head of Texas cattle intended for Indian agencies passed up the Gila Rivar, and it is feared the infection is widespread. The town of Newark, Dakota, was totally lestroyed by a cyclone on the 15th. Four persons were killed, Mortimer Kennedy, Mrs. E. Waite, and Mrs. John Oak and child. Ser-

eral others were seriously hurt. Andrew Sloan, farmer, of West Williams-burg, Ont., quarreled with his hired man be-cause the latter took a light into the barn con-trary to orders. A fight followed and Sloan was struck on the head and killed.

Tennessee republicans have nominated

An easterly wind with a velocity of 40 miles an hour, blew the waters of the gulf into the southern part of the city of Galveston, Tex, causing a loss of over \$200,000. No lives were lost, but many families were drowned

The Irish National League Convention was held at Chicago last week, with large attendance, great enthusiasm, and any quantity of speeches. Michael Davitt, Mrs. Parnell, Patrick Egan, and others prominent in the cause

A jealous wife of Plymouth, Ind., attempted to throw carbolic acid in her husband's eyes. During the struggle the acid was spilt over both husband and wife, and also on their young son. Mr. Kirk will lose the significance eye, and all are seriously burned. Fred. Pappenheimer, of New York, a tobacco buyer of Louisville, Ky., put an end to his existence with a revolver on the 20th, leaving a note saying his life was a failure and he had decided to end it. He had lived an exemplary

ife, and was much respected by all who knew John C. Eno, defaulting pr Second National Bank of New Second National Bank of New York, who fled to Canada with thousands of dollars of the money committed to the bank's care, is anxi-ous to return to New York. He would rather store the money he stole than live in Can

ada any longer.

White settlers are said to be leaving the Hawaiian Islands, and the Chinese are coming in very fast; the Chinese population having increased 1,637 since January 1st. Only the Chinese keep up the population, the land and abor system of the kingdom encouraging their employment.

Capt. Frank D. Longford, of Glo Mass., went out into the bay last week to capture swordfish. He harpooned one, which rose to the surface and drove its sword through the boat, penetrating the abdo the captain, who was so badly injured that he will probably die.

A supposed incendiary fire destroyed the Messilicon steel works at Sandusky, 0., last week. The establishment had been closed for two years, owing to the depression in the for two years, owing to the depression in the iron trade. The machinery was worth \$50,000, and the whole valued at \$200,000. The insurance had just expired. Mrs. Smith, wife of a farmer of Sparta,

Mis., gave poison to her two-year old daughter, and ordered a coffin for the little corps.

Asked her motive, the woman said the child was her's and she had a right to kill it, and that she did so that she could visit her parents. She is probably insane. Mrs. Harris, keeper of a boarding-house at Fergus Falls, Minn., had a quarrel with her cook, a man named Wilson, who fired five shots at her, all taking effect. He then took a dose of laudanum and rowed out into the lake. Being pursued he jumped from the boat and was drowned.

The police of Somerville, near Boston, hav information of the suspicious death of at least 11 persons who were insured in benefit or ganizations where the money fell into the hands of Sarah J. Robinson, now under arrest. It is possible she has played the role of a modern Lucretia Borgia. At Ames, Iowa, there will be finished this fall, an establishment for the feeding of eatile for fattening purposes, which will be the largest of the kind in the United States, having accommodations for 3,000 eatile. It covers over three and a half acres. All food is ground and fed dry.

Cranks still keep fooling round Niagara rapids whiripool. A foolhardy individual went through the whiripool with his head protrudi ag from a barrel. He made the perilous voyage in three minutes. L. Scott, of Lewiston, who had been giving exhibitions with a cork life-preserver, was sucked into the whirlpool and drowned the same day.

It is reported from Quebec that all of the cattle in the Levis quarantine will be at once killed to prevent the spread of the contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The herds are owned by Messrs. Andrew Allan, Dr. Craik, A. Dawes, of this city South Coherence of Compton. of this city, Senator Cochrane, of Compton and J. J. Hill, of St. Paul. The cost of the erds foots up \$200,000.

The trial of the Chicago anarchists closed last week. Spies, Parsons, Fielder, Schwab. Lings and Engel were found guilty of murder and condemned to death. Neebe was found and condemned to death. Neede was loading guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary. The prisoners heard the verdict with composure. The general opinion, except among those who hold anarchist doctrines, seems to be that the finding of the jury is just, and that the punishment is well deserved.

had to pay the same and brought suit to recover it. The jury gave him a judgment for \$100. The case was appealed, and the end is not yet.

The Byron Herald says a man employed by a Burns farmer made love to his employer's daughter and persuaded her to marry him on the 4th of July. When the marriage was announced, the parents took charge of the bride, and the groom left to procure a copy of a decree of divorce from a former wife. He

A coal oil train of 24 cars on the Jersey Centra relirond when near the White House station parted in the middle and collided. The ed an explosion of one of the concussion caused an exposion of one of the concussion of the sand 10,000 gallons of oil burned, and 11 larks were scattered about the tracks. Several sers were scattered about the sestimated that concussions followed, and it is estimated that

Foreign.

August 24, 18

The 56th birthday of the emperor Francis Joseph was celebrated at Vienna on the 18th.

The English Parliament was convened on th 19th, for the purpose of of obtaining inancial legislation. The Duke of Leinster has arranged to sell e purchas a large portion of his Kildare tenants a large portion of his Kildare tes, on a basis of 18 years' rent as the unt of purchase money.

The Chinese Times says China tolerates all The Chinese The Ch

The whole edition of the Deutsch Zeitung The whole edition of the Deutsch Zeitung at Vienna, was confiscated lately on account of an article drawing a parallel between Frederick the Great and Joseph II., of Austria, to the advantage of the former. A party of tourists ascending the Matte

A party of tourists ascending the Matter horn were caught by an avalanche and over whelmed. Forty guides, with rope ladders, succeeded in finding and digging them out af-ter almost superhuman exertions. Many of the tourists were badly frost-bitten.

At Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, on June At Port States, and a state of the south shor of the island is a peat bog, which is at a slight elevation. There has been no attempt at drainage in it, and after heavy rains it holds

> FAIRS FO STATE AND DIST

NAME OF SOCIETY. HELD AT.

CH. STATE AG'L. SOCIETY JACKSON. SEPT Indianapolis Chicago.... Des Moines Topeka... Lexington Helena... Lincoln, Neb. Utica . ras State Ag'l Society lisonem State Ag'l Society... rovincial Exhibition... entral Fair Association... astern Ind. Fair Asso... d. & So'n Mich. Ag'i S'y n Wisconsin Ag'l Asso'n Fair Association

MICHICAN DISTRICT AN

NAME OF SOCIETY. HELD AT ntral Michis an Ag'l Society... stern Michi san Ag'l Society... th Rastern Mich. Ag'l Society... stern Michi san Ag' Society... mada Agrici Itural Society... mada Agrici Itural Society... Grand Rapids in Maraoi Fair Association
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n Union Agricult'! Society
ey Dist. A and H Society
rd Union Agricultural So'y
hern Michigan Ag'l Society
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Nites. ltural Soc'y Hastings Society.... St. John nty Agricultural Sounty Ag'l Society. County Agricultural Soc'y Charlotte County Ag'l Society... Hillsdale.

County Ag'l Society County Ag'l Society Ounty Agricu'l Society

ren County Ag'l Society. Fearnaught D. P. Asso'n

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ONE YEAR to all who w

is is just about the cost of give more good sound i oney than can be had from Send in at once and get

ice. Address all orders to MICHIGAN

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Five cows in two year olds have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3-10 ozs. in the Herd from which to get foundation stool bon writing always mention Michigan Farmer.

PRAIRIE LIVE-ST DOOR VILLAGE, LA PORTE Condition of the condition of the firm with reference to style, at pedigrees, tracing through sire and damanded Stalilons and Marce to seld damand grades of our own breeding. Frices reasonable, Address as about 100 per conditions and the conditions are conditions and the conditions are conditions as about 100 per conditions.

Foreign. The 56th birthday of the emperor Francis

The English Parliament was convened on the

The Duke of Leinster has arranged to sell is tenants a large portion of his Kildare estates, on a basis of 18 years' rent as the mount of purchase money.

- OF -

CHANDLER, breeder of Shorthorn cat tle Shropshire sheep and Essex swine kfo:; ale, Correspondence solicited. Jerome

A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co.
A. breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices. myl5-6m

HARLES F. MOORE, breeder of pure bree Shorthorn cattle, St. Clair, Mich. Stock for sale. Correspondence promptly attended to.

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic-toria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eye families. Young stock for sale. June3-1y

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C. R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm. Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

DAVID P. WILCOX, Forest Hill Stock Farm
Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock
for sale. Correspondence solicited. Improved
farm of 300 acres, with good buildings for sale.
Postoffice address Riley, Clinton Co. n27-1y*

E S. BURNETT & SOM, breeders of Short horn cattle. All stock registered. Residence four and a half miles east of Bancroft, Shis wassee Co. Stock for sale.

P. A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Bancroft, Shiawaseee Co., breeder of pure bred Short-horns of the Victoria and Stapleton Lass families with Lord Raspberry 2d 48633 at head of herd Stock for sale.

PRANK E. IVES, Hickory Ridge Stock Farm, Unaddla, Livingston Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

EORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene-

J see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn attle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red wine. Correspondence solicited. ja17-1y*

W. ARMS, Portland, breeder of Shorthorn J. cattle of the Young Mary and other popular trains of blood. Young bulls for sale. 829-194

ENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. P. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. jai5-iy

L. MILLS, Bancroft, Shiawassee County, breeder of Sho thorn cattle. Families represented: Pomona, Phyllis and Young Mary. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

A. DEVINE, Holly, breeder of Shorthorn. Cattle of well-known strains of blood. Corpondence invited.

AMES D. BOTSFORD, Osceola, Centre, Livingston Co. Breeder of thoroughbred horthorns, registered and grade Merino Sheep, tock for Sale.

JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JOSEPH SYKES, North Plains Stock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Fashion-able families and color (red); stock for sale; cor-respondence solicited. Muir, Ionia Co. disly

KELLEY & FLINT, Kelley's Corners, Lena wee Co., breeders of throughbred Shert-horns—Rose of Sharon, White Fose, Young Mary Phyllis and Gwynne families. Airdrie Belle Duk 3d 10644 at head. Stock for sale.

L. BROOKS, Novi, Oaklani Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthern catte and Jersey Red swine; stock for sale. Write forprices. my29

N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of Shortburns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited jai-iy*

M A. GROW, Highland, Okland Co., breed-er of Shorthorn cattle, rigistered Merine sheep and Poland China swine. Write for prices,

M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawee County. breeder of Stiorthorn Catle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

O SNOW & SON, OaklawnPark Stock Farm, Kalamazoo, breeders of throughbred Shert-horns. Families represented are Youn Marys, Phyllis, Golden Pippin and Wite Rose. Corres-pondence promptly answered.

CHAFFER, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breede of Shorthorn cattle, Merins Sheep and Polan China swine Al. stock recorded. Stock for sal

H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. ad-Cores Fentonville, Genese Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Cor-respondence will receive prompt attention, nos 36

W. BOYDEN, proprietor Spring Brook
Stock Farm, Delhi Mills, Washtensw Co.,
breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Merine Sheep.
Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

W. C. WIXOM, Wixom, Cakiand Co., Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, of the Kirklevington, Rose of Sharon, Hilpa, Crukshank, Aylesby Lady, Young Mary, Phyllig, Lady Helen, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, and other families. Herd headed by the Bates buil Kirklevington Lad 2nd 46803, and Hero 4th 49040.

Farm, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle of Victoria, Rosemary and Darlington tribes Correspondence solicited.

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eturn, and at the instance of a r was arrested for bigamy and i at Howell.

st 24, 1886

as Howell.

If Republican: We were shown a fine ear of corn, this year's procupit by Mr J. G. Ketchum, from the cought by Mr J. G. Ketchum, from the control of the control

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The Chinese Times says China tolerates all religions, but repudiates French interference religions, but repudiates beyond personal protection of missionaries who are French citizens. The whole edition of the Deutsch Zeitung, at Vienna, was confiscated lately on account of an article drawing a parallel between prederick the Great and Joseph II., of Austi, to the advantage of the former. Cleveland, wife and mother-in-nding August in the Adirondacks Morgan, prominent society lady k, died lest week at Newport, of A party of tourists ascending the Matter

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republicans have nominated uylor for governor, and the demo-ven his brother the first place on It is decidedly novel to see arrayed against each other.

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syson, of Boston, chief ewner hard mills, made an assignate. The embarrassment was neavy defalcations of William dy was recently found in the the Blue Hills, with a bullet ead. Payson's liabilities are in that he bould not realize on cept at a great secrifice and assignment.

ng were caught of the man with the ladders, helmed. Forty guides, with rope ladders, ecceeded in finding and digging them out attained the superhuman exertions. Many of etunists were badly frost-bitten. At Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, on June and, a novel avalanche occurred. Extending amost the entire length of the south shore of ion of the dust of flour in Bellew's York City, last week the building nost the entire length of the south shot is island is a peat bog, which is at a slight eight of the south is at a slight eight of the slight eight of the slight eight of the slight eight eight eight of the slight eight eig rts of beef from this country in alued at \$6,145,099 dairy products nineral oil products \$4,702,824.

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FAIRS FOR 1886.

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS

NAME OF SOCIETY.	HELD AT.	DATE.	SECRETARY.	POST OFFICE
WICH. STATE AG'L. SOCIETY	JACKSON	SEPT'R. 18 to 17	J. C. STERLING	MONROE.
Wish State Horticultural Society	JACKSUN	September 13 to 17 Sept'r 27 to Oct 2	Chas. W. Garfield	Indianapolis.
Indiana State Ag I Society	Indianapolis Chicago	September 6 to 10.		Springfield.
Illinois State Ag'l Society Iowa State Ag'l Society	Des Moines	September 3 to 10	J. R. Shafter	Fairfield.
Tanges State Ag Society	Topeka	September 20 to 25	Geo. Y. Johnson.	Lawrence.
Ventucky State Ag' Society	Lexington	Aug. 81 to Sept. 4.		Lexington.
Montana State Ag'l Society	Helena	August 28 to 29	Francis Pope	Helena. Brownville.
Vahranka State Ag'l Society	Utica	September 23 to 28	Robt. W. Furnas.	Albany.
New York State Ag'l Society	Columbus	ang. 30 to Sept. 8	W. I. Chamberlain	Columbus.
Pennsylvania State Agr'l Society	Philadelphia .	September 6 to 18.	D. W. Seiler	Harrisburg.
anth traveling State Ag'l Society	Columbia	November 9 to 12	Thos. W. Holloway	Pomaria.
State Fair and Exposition	Dailas	Oct. 26 to Nov. 6.		Dalias.
Test Virginia State Ag'l Society	Wheeling	September 6 to 11. September 20 to 24		Wheeling. Madison.
Wisconein State Agr'l Society	Guelph	September 20 to 25		Toronto.
Provincial Exhibition	Hamilton, Ont.			Hamilton.
Vesta Fastern Ind. Fair Asso'n.	Waterloo	October 4 to 8	W. H. Leas	Waterloo.
Von Ind & So'n Mich. Ag'I S'y	South Bend	September 20 to 24		Mishawaka.
Northern Wisconsin Ag'l Asso'n	Oshkosh	September 13 to 17		Oshkosh. St. Louis.
	St. Louis	October 4 to 9 September 6 to 11		Tolede.
Tri-State Fair Association	Toronto Ont.	Sentember 6 to 18	H J Hill	Toronto.
Western National Fair Assoc'n	Lawrence, Ks.	September 6 to 11	R.W. Cunningham	Lawrence.

MICHICAN DISTRICT AND COUNTY FAIRS.

	NAME OF SOCIETY.	HELD AT	DATE.	SECRETARY.	Post Office.
Sall Sarl Sarl Sarl Sarl Sarl Sarl Sarl	NAME OF SOCIETY. Ital Michican Ag'l Society tern Michican Ag'l Society the Batern Mich. Ag'l Society the Batern Mich. Ag'l Society a'a Agrical traral Society a'a Agrical traral Society a'a Agrical traral Society thon Market Fair Association agiac Union Fair Association agiac Union Fair Association agiac Union Agricaltural Society and Union Agrical traral Society and Union Agrical traral Society and I Society and I Society berried to & M L S A'l S and and Wayne Ag'l Society a Agrical traral Society a Agrical traral Society a Agrical traral Society a County Ag'l Society a County Ag'l Society (County Ag'l Society and County Ag'l Societ	Lansing. Ypsilanti. Flint. Grand Rapids. Armada. Rochester. Brighton. Hubbardston. Dowagiac. Fenton. Hadley. Milford. Greenville. Benton Harbor Farmington. Piymouth. Petersburg. Stockbridge Litchfield. Plainwell. Allegan. Bay City. Coldwater. Niles. Hastbers. St. Johns. Charlotte Hillsdale. Jhase Adrian. Lapeer. Midel. Mig. Clemens. Monroe. Pontiac. Hart. Evart. Ovid.	Sept. 27 to Oct. 1. September 21 to 24 September 20 to 24 September 20 to 25 Sept. 29 to Oct. 1 October 12 to 14. October 15 to 8 September 21 to 24 October 5 to 8 October 5 to 8 October 5 to 8 October 5 to 8 September 21 to 24 October 5 to 8 September 21 to 24 October 5 to 0ct. 1 October 5 to 7 September 14 to 17 September 14 to 17 September 21 to 24 Sept. 23 to Oct. 1 October 5 to 8 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 September 28 to 30 Seprember 28 to 30 Seprember 28 to 30 Seprember 28 to 30 September 20 to 24 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 October 5 to 8 September 21 to 24 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 October 5 to 8 September 21 to 24 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 October 6 to 7. September 21 to 24 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 October 6 to 8 September 21 to 24 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 October 6 to 7 September 21 to 24 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 October 6 to 7 September 21 to 24 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1	B. B. Baker Frank Joslyn Geo. F. Lewis James Cox. George F Adams. Theo. Dahlmann Louis Meyer. N M Campbell. J O B craft Walter Blackmore 4 S Bingham J. S. Hewitt. C. C. Merritt. R Morritt. James L Hogle. J. M. Collier. A A Mather W. C. Nichols. L. B. Agard. Wm. H. Hooper G H LaFlenr W H. Fink. E P Ely. C as H Bauer Merritt Frink. Sath Ketennm F, M. Halloway T J West E L Mills I H Butterfield. H L Fairchild. J N Brodie T J. Shoemaker. H A Coyant. H A Wyckoff. E D. Ri.hmond. W L Stoddard E B Voorheas.	Lansing, Yosilanti, saginaw (ty. Grand Ra; 'ds. Armada. Rochester Brighton. Hubbardston Dowagiac. Fenton. Goodrich. Milford. Greenville. Benton Harb'r Farmington. Plymouth. Petersburg. Stockbridge. Litchfield. Plainwell. Allegad. Bay City. Coldwater. Niles. Hastings. St. Johns. Charlotte. Hillsdale. Bale win Adrian Lapeer Midland Bear Lake. Mit. Clemens. Monroe. Pontiac. Hart. Evart. Oyid. Centerville
usc an	wassee County Ag'l Society cola County Agricu'l Society Buren County Ag'l Society. 60 Fearnaught D. P. Asso'n	Vas*ar Paw Paw	September 21 to 24 October 5 to 8 September 22 to 24	A Lee Williams R S Weaver E. L. Warren	Owoseo. Watrousville . Paw Paw. Romeo

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Three Cows have averaged over 20,000 lbs. in a year,
Five Cows have averaged over 19,000 lbs. in a year.
Ten cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year.
Twenty-five cows have averaged over 16,000 lbs. in a year.
Twenty-five, including fourteen 3-year olds and twentyone 2-year olds have averaged 12,785 lbs 5 ozs in a year. BUTTER RECORDS.

Five cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week.
Nine cows have averaged 19 lbs. 4 ozs. in a week.
11 three year olds have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week
lis is the Herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of Stock.
SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

OOR PRAIRIE LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATION

DOOR VILLAGE, LA PORTE CO., IND.,

Contract and breeders of Clydesdale and Cleveland Bay Horses. Choice the selected by one of the firm with reference to style, action and quality, compared to the prize winners of Great One Hundred Stallions and Maxes to select from Also Colts from the size and dam to the prize winners of Great One Hundred Stallions and Maxes to select from Also Colts from the size and dams and grades of our own breeding. 27 Call and see them. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable. Address as above.



Buffalo, NY.

Pure-Bred Shothorns OF THE FOLLOWIG

BATES FAMILIES Duchesses,

Barringtons. Kirklevingtons, Cambridge Roses, Oxfords, Wid Eyes, araggs,

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BULLS IN SIRVICE: The Imported Gran Duke Bull, Grand Duke of Consught 56303 The Imported Oford Ball, Knight of Oxford 2((43440) 39549 The Duches Bull, Duke of Nagara.

The Niagara herd was ctablished selected in England and his beens ided ferent times slace by othe importation ranks as one of the finesth the CCUL or for sale at reasonable pries.

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Prices Loy! Terms Easy! Visitors welcome! Correspondince solicited! Circulars free! Mention Michilan Farker.

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YKEMA 322, D.-F. H. B. has stood at the head of our herd for hree year (lately sold to C. V. Seeley) and now to offer t the public the choicest lot of young Ykma bull ever before offered, suitable to head am herd i (latery som to the content of the public the choicest lot of young Ykma bulls ever before offered, suitable to head an herd in America. Also a few imported cows in ealf to Ykema.

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Imported and Home-bred stock of both sexes and all ages. A fine assortment of good rams. Write or come and see the stock.

J. W. SALIARD, Romeo, Mich.

FOR SALE! Light Brahmas, White Cochin and B. B. R. Game Bantams (young stock). I am obliged to close out my stock of pure-bred Poultry. Now is your chance to get good stock at very low prices. Address F. D. NICHOLS, au24-13t Berrien Springs, Mich.

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Possesses all the salient qualities of the parent stock. Thirty-seven bushels per acre this year on oat stubble. \$1.25 per bushel; bags 20c.
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Australian White Seed Wheat This is a variety grown from a few kernels taken from the exhibit shown at Paris in 1878, which took the gold medal as the best white wheat on exhibition. It is a red chaff, bald variety, with short stiff straw, that never crinkles down. Berry white, short, hard and plump, and yields on good land better than Clawson, side by side. It is the ideal white wheat for Michigan. Price, § 150 per bu, or 8 bu. for \$10 00, sacks 20c. a3-6t

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A cross of the Diehl and Mediterranean, red chaff, short beard, stiff straw, such as agents are putting out through the State on shares. They furnish seed to the farmer to deliver half next fall at the depot. Is a good yielding wheat, light amber color. Will deliver on ears at Marlette in new two-bushel bags, at 29 per bushel, good and clean seed.

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Marlette, Sanilac Co., Mich.

SEED WHEAT

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FOR SALE,

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D. M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti. Choice Shorthorns of the best milking and beef making qualities for sale. Correspondence so-licited. R. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron, L. Cleveland Bay and Trotting bred Roadster horses; Hereford and Galloway cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. Farm adjoining city limits; residence and breeding and sale stable in the city. Stock for sale; visitors welcome. P. KELSEY, Clay Ridge, Ionia, Ionia Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Principal families Young Mary, Phyllis, Gwynne and Pansy. Also recorded Berkshires and Poland Chinas. Correspondence solicited.

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L. WICKES & CO., Colby, Montcalm Co., breeders of thoroughbred Galloway cattle and Percheron horses, with imp. Magog in stud. B. CARUSS, Essex, Clinton Co., St. Johns P. O. Breeder of Galloway cattle, American Merino sheep and Essex hogs. Correspondence solicited.

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E. LOCKWOOD, Washington, Macomb , County, breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of Atwood Stock, descended directly from the Hammond flock. Stock for sale, Correspondence THAS. E. SOUTHWELL, Marshall, Mich. breeder of Merino Sheep. Stock registered in ermont and Michigan Registers. Size, form an ensity of fleece specialities. May-13-1y

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IN B. WELCH. Paw Paw, breeder of thor-R. M. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Pe wamo, Ienia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont focks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Stock for sale. Cor-

RED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breeder c. Registered Merino Sheep. Young Stock For Sale. Correspondence solicited.

EORGE ASHLEY, Belding, Ionia Co., breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. C. HOYT, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale,

JAMES McGREGOR & SON, Metamors, Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred regis-tered Merine Sheep. Stock for sale. my13-y J. O. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County, J. breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merine Sheep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. may8-1y*

J EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of thor oughbred Merino Sheep, registered in Yermoni Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best focks in Vt. Examine before purchasing elsewhere

E. ROGERS, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breed-er of thoroughbred Vermont registered Meri-no sheep. Stock for sale. mr11-1y NB. HAYES, Eldorado Stoik Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animas for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dily J. H. SNOW, Birmingham, Oakland Co., breeder of registered Merino eheep. Stock bred from the flocks of J. Evarts Smith and J. C. Thompson. Stock for sale. S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thorough-bred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale, NORTON FITCH, Sparts, Kent Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock from good families for sale. Write for breeding and prices.

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W. C. SMITH, Brookdale farm, breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. The pioneer flock this part of this State. Stock for sale P. O. Carson City, Montcalm County, Mich.d98-1y W H. BERTRAM, Addison, Lenawee Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan Register-ed Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

W. H. BLOW, Fint Valley Stock Farm.
Thornville, Lapeer County, breeder of registered Merino Sheep, Berkshire and Poland China
Swine, and Flymouth Rock chicks.

my18-13

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

W.M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-er of Shorthorns. Principal families. Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruit-shank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical. Sired y Proud Duke of Fairview 20730, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 52431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Risabeth, Peri Duchees and Rose of Sharon cowe. Also a few cows and helf ers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution.

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Shropshire Downs.

CARLOUK'S imported and Michigan-bred of Shropshire sheep are the popular mutton and wool breed. Oldest established in Michigan. Unexcelled by any. Choicest stock at moderate rates. Wessey J. Garlock, Howell, Mich.

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J. LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland Co., breeder of Shropshire Down Sheep, registered and un-registered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices and terms.

EWIS WILLEY, Pewame, Ionia County, is breeder of Shropshire Downs from imported tock. The mutton sheep of the world. myl-64 A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South Haven, breeder of Shropshire Stock from imported stock. All registered. Largest fock in Western Michigan. Inspection invited. au8-im

HOGS.—Berkshires & Suffolks.

EZRA BROWN, Englishville, Kent County, breeder of Berkshire swine of the best known recorded stock. Stock for sale. EORGE B. COLE, Lansing, breeder of registered Berkshire pigs of the Sallie, Lady Clermont and Souvenir families. Also pure Suffolk pigs direct from imported stock. Correspondence invited. G. CAVAN. Brampton, Ont., importer, breeder and shipper of pure-bred Berkshires. Stock for sale. Letters promptly answered.

Poland-Chinas.

A O. BOWEN, Wixom, breeder of pure-breed Poland-China swine. All Breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale. HAYES, Ithaca, Gratiot Co., breeder of pure , bred Poland Chinas. Stock recorded in Ohio pland China Record. Young stock for sale at ices to suit the times. oci3-1yt

C H. STANTON, Proprietor of Wood Lawa Stock Farm, St. Louis, Gratiot Co., breeder and shipper of pure bred Poland China swine and Southdown sheep. Correspondence solicited.

W. JONES, Richland, breeder of pure-bred Cordenia both the Ohio and American Poland China Records. F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of pure bred Poland Chinas. All stock in Ohio P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale. Alse breeding registered Merino sheep. Correspondence invited.

H. L.INTZ, Oak Ridge Stock Farm, Rochester, Jakland Co., breeder of pure Poland-China swine. All stock bred from the most noted families, and all breeding stock recorded in Onio P. C. Record. Stock for sale.

If you want pure Poland-China swine of best strains of blood or choice registered Merinos sheep write to me or see my stock before you purchase elsewhere. C. M. Fellows, Manchester, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

Chester Whites.

A MOSS. CRAPSER, "River Grove" stock farm, Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., breeder and shipper of pure-bred improved Chester Whites of best strains. Stock: for sele. OSEPH LINDSAY, Fairlawn Farm, Otsego, Allegan Co., breeder and Shipper of pure ored Chester Whites. Also Bronze Turkeys, Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes. White Crested Black Polish, Golden Polish and Chinese Geese. Write for what you want.

W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., breeder of pure Suffolk and Chester White Swine. Choice stock for sale.

W. FITOH, Howell, Livingston Co., brees er of thoroughbred Cheshires. Stock for sale. correspondence promptly answered. e7-ly W TITSWORTH, Millington, Tuscola Os breeder and shipper of Improved Cheship wine—a specialty. Order early. Correspondence olicited.

Duroc-Jerseys.

John and Advisor Policy of Pare by Both Burge for super leading to the part of the parent of the parent par

POULTRY.

HIGH CLASS Light Brahmas and Pekin Ducks, bred from premium birds, for sale singly, in pairs or trios. Eggs in season. Prices moderate, quality considered. Address J. F. FI fZSIMMONS, Hillsdale, Mich. mr2,13t H. HAYNES, Decatur, breeder of high class

dottes, Rose and Single-Combed Brown Leghorns. Send for illustrated circular. mr24-19 OUIS MEYER, Brighton, breeder of high class Light Brahmas, Langebans, Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Rouen and Pekin ducks, Bronze turkeys and Toulouse geese. Onless and eggs for sale in season.

W. McDOWELL, Howell, breeder of high class poultry. Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Partridge Cochins, B. Leghorns, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, Bronse Turkeys and Toulouse Geese, stock and eggs for sale in season, write for what you want.

MRS. W. J. LAWRENCE. Battle Creek, breeder of pure-bred Poultry; Light and Dark Brahmas, Black Cochins, Langshans, P. Rocks, Wyandottes R, and S C White and Brown Leghorns: Rouen and Pekin Ducks; Toulouse and Embden Geese; Bronze Turkeys, Pea fowl; Pearl Guineas, and dealer in cage birds. Stock and eggs for sale in their season. o20:3m-apl:3m

HORSES.-Draft and Trotting.

A PHILLIPS. Dansville, Ingham Co., breed-er of Clydesdale horses. Imported Rarl Dun-more 3120, and Highland Lad 2386 in the stud, Registered stock for sale.

others if desired.

WOODMAN, Paw Paw, breeder of Percharon Horses. Imp. Duke of Perche, Monarch
and Gray Duke in the stud. Stock for sale at all
times at moderate prices. Am breeding Shetland
ponies and Jersey Red Swine. Come and see sy
write for what you want.

write for what you want.

ILLSIDE STOCK FARM, Watervielt, Berrien Co., Parsons & Baldwin, breeders of Percheron and Hambletonian Horses and Registered Merine sheep. Imported Trojan 1306 (839) and True Boy 4396 at head of stud. Stallions, Brood Mares and Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

A. W. HAYDON, Decatur, Van Buren Ce., breeder of full-blood Percheron horses. At the head of stud is imported Chere, winner effour first prizes and gold medals in France, including a first prize and gold medal at the Universal Exposition of Paris in 1878. Also thoroughbred Kerino sheep in Vermont and Richistan registers. Stock for sale.

registers. Stock for sale.

P. R. WILSON, Wayne, breeder of draft and trotting horses, with imported Young Piender 2076, a Percheron, and Chandler, a standard Hambletonian in service.

O'W. FLETCHEER, Orchard Grove Stock of Tram, Mt. Chemens, Maccomb Co., breeder of trotting and draft horses, with Carver (standard) 2077, Maccomb and imported Chydesdale Gleslies 2127, 1600 in the stud. Stock for sale. H O BENTON, "Maple Hill Side," Northville Wayne County, breeder of draft and trettine horses with Walter H., a Percheron, Captain, a coach, and the trotters Neptune and Jeaguin Hil-ler in service.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS! I have sbout Twenty head of fine

Cows, Heifers and Calves, for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms.
Write for description, prices and records, stating what is wanted.
A. L. FOR HES, je8-tf Stockbridge, Mich. FOR SALE CHEAP.

A splendid Jersey bull! Registered A. J. O. O. No. 10051. Three years old. Or will exchange for a good young horse. Address.

H. M. POMEROY,

jy14-if Box 196. Adrian. Mich.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS. Several good ones, recorded in both Americaa and English stud books, for sale cheap. Come and see them.

JAMES M. TURNER, 12Springdale Farm, Lenning, Mich NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Fine Michigan Importation Company, of Hillsdale, would call the attention of breeders to their stable of fine Imported Coaching and Draft stock. Of Coach horses we make a specialty, as we are buying carriage horses and find the right kind, at to ship, very scarce. The American cross breaktrotting stock does not produce the average required market quality, for rangy, salable carriage horses, for use, beauty, style and action, for the great demand of the eastern markets.

Farmers raising coits from full blooded, imported stallions find their stock will develop young, break easily, sell and make money, as they are sure to breed quality and good sellers. This is a matter of fact and sure of success.

Parties wishing to purchase a first class coach stallion will find the right kind here, as we are receiving regular shipments from Mr. DeLangle of France, who buys nothing but the approved national government stock.

W. H. SMITH, BRO. & CO., allstic.

GRAND RAPIDS HER



About 100 head of both sexes and all ages. Several head of bulls ready for service, age up to two ages. Choice cows and heifers bred to my prize bulls Prins Midlum and Jonge Carre, who have no superiors. A specialty of young pairs not akin for foundation stock.

By Everything registered and guaranteed pure-bred. Write for catalogue and prices or come and see the herd.

M. L. SWEET. 23 Pearl Street, (Sweet's Hotel Block), Grand Rapids, Mich

BATES & BATES-TOPPED BULLS.



We have the above number of grand young animals for sale Come and see them. Don't write. No fancy prices. I can suit you, both as to prices and individuals, and you will see the largest number to select from ever offer number to sale the farm. A moog the lot arcseveral pure

herd in America. I have Young Marys,
Young Phylises, Rosabellae, Arabellas, Adelaides, Roan Duchesses, Galateas, Lady Elizabeths, Peach Blossoms, etc. Part of these animals are of my own breeding, others are from the
celebrated Side View and Maple Wood Herds of
T. Corwin Anderson and Clayton Howell of Mount
Sterling, Kentucky.

Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich.

L.W. & O.BARNES

"LAKE VIEW"STOCK FARM,



Breeders of pure bred Poland China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past five years that any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as gilt-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior lot of young boars and sows; dark in color, and effine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.

TO CLOSE OUT!

I have a number of well-bred Canada Clyde mares and some roadster stock which I offer at very low prices to close out. Will sell the entire lot to one party, or will divide as desired. The stock consists of the following:

CLYDESDALES. Seven brood mares; one high grade stallion four years old; two high grade stallions two years old; five two year old geldings; one three year old gelding; four suckers. ROADSTERS.

Three brood mares; seven colts one year old; hree suckers. For particulars address, C. F. MOORS, St. Clair, Mich. Shorthorns For Sale.

Bulls, heifers, cows, and calves of choice milk-ing strains and sired by high bred bulls. For particulars address B. J. BIDWELL. Tecumseh, Mich.

POLAND CHINAS PINE GROVE HERD. Porter, Cass Co., contains over 100 head of Punebred Poland China swine; blood of the Butters, Corwins, Sambos, and U. S. 1195 stock, all recorded or eligible to registry in Ohio Poland China Record. Parties desiring stock can be supplied at reasonable rates. Call on or address, GIDEON HEBRON, Box 300, au19-1v CONSTANTINE St. Jo. Co. Mich.

JAMES BERRY.

Somerset Center, Mich. Breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle, Duroc-Jessey Broader of Holsenby Install Estate Date Service and Broade turkeys.

Some fine spring pigs for sale cheap. Do not buy until you get my prices.

JAMES BERREY.

SOMERSET CENTER, Hillsdale Co., Mich.

828-19



High-Bred Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

Parties desiring a first class bull will find it to their interest to look our stock over before baying elsewhere. They are of high individual madi-and breeding. Prices low; terms easy. Address. mrti-tf Homer, Calboun Co., Mich.



August 24,

GIRLS.

THE MISCHIEF OF PRETTY WAITER

Tho' the soup may be clear, and the fish may be

good, And the lamb and the sparrow-grass tender

How on earth can a person attend to the food That attendants so fair to him render?

The each dish be success, and the menu com

Tet I languidly let fall the spoon in the sweet

Tho' the Geissler right up to the brim of the

glass,
Like a southe of diamonds be creaming,
It looks dull when I glance at the eyes of the las

No! give me the waiter's thick hands and white

Por I can't feast my mouth when I'm feasting

A War Incident.

The following interesting reminiscence of

General Stannard is related by the Burling

ton correspondent of the Troy Times: One

of Gen. Stannard's most loyal friends was

Col. George W. Hooker, for a time chief or

staff. One day Hooker, while the brigade

was camping on Arlington heights, took the

general's horse, confiscated an old chaise and

harness, and having a liberal supply of com-

missary goods and a companion equal to

the emergency, started out to take in the

sights. Regiments, pickets, fences were of

no account. The general on his return to

headquarters and learning what was being

done allowed his military speech free scope

He sent orderlies after the two lost members

of his staff, but no orderly could capture them

At last he started out himself and found

them in a fair condition to surrender. He

seized the horse by the bit and ordered then

out in tones emphatic. Hooker thought i

advisable to retain a sitting position, and

reaching his fingers to his vest pocket, drew

out a quarter in scrip, and handing it out

said: "See here, take this; 'taint every

boy in the army that can afford a brigadier

general for hostler." This captured the

general, and he led the horse to headquar-

ters and saw that his staff was quietly put to

Hastily-written Letters of the Day.

-St. James' Gazette.

That just over my shoulder are glean

when I wish to persistently gobble;

Nor digest when my heart's on the wobble

lince my thoughts turn to something fa

plete,

COMPENSATION.

In that new world to which our feet are set Shall we find aught to make our hearts forget Earth's homely joys and her bright hours of blis Has Heaven a spell divine enough for this? For who the pleasure of the Spring shall tell, When on the leafless stock the brown buds swell When the grass brightens and the days grow long And little birds break out in rippling song?

O sweet the dropping eve, the blush of morn, The soft airs blowing from the freshing seas, The sun-flecked shadow of the stately trees, The mellow thunder and the lulling rain, The warm, delicious, happy Summer rain, When the grass brightens, and the days gr

And little birds break out in rippling song! O beauty manifold, from morn till night,

Dawn's flush, noon's blaze, and sunset's ten O fair, familiar features, changes sweet Of her revolving seasons, storm and sleet And golden calm, as slow she wheels thro' space

When the grass brightens, when the days grow

And little birds break out in rippling song! O happy earth! O home so well beloved! What recompense have we, from thee remove One hope we have that overtops the whole-The hope of finding every vanished soul We love and long for daily; and for this Even at thy loveliest, when the days are long

THE WILD ROSE TO THE SOUTH WIND

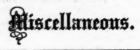
And little birds break out in rippling song.

-Celia Tharter, in the Century.

Clast me. O south wind, about with thine arm Love me with kisses that hide in thy lips; Safe on thy throbbing heart, soothed by thy bal Love's longing tenderness over me alips.

Swing me and sway me and tenderly sing; Fan my faint lips with thy life-giving breath Kept from the nectar thy kisses will bring I must surrender my beauty to death.

Lingering, loitering, why do you wait? I am as fair, and as fond as of yore, Hasten, I pray, for the day groweth late Twilight's soft shadows creep round me one more. -Brooklyn Magazine



PROVED TO BE TRUE.

Dim was the waning light in the old ha of Lutteridge. Even when supplemented by the ruddy gleams of the huge fire, it only just rendered distinct the figures of the two maidens who sat by the wide hearth, enjoying the beams of the blazing coals and chatting together, as maidens will when the de licious hour of "blind man's holiday" has arrived.

It was the evening of the 1st of January 1658, more than six years after Cromwell's "crowning mercy" of Worcester.

Sir Miles Lutteridge was a Royalist; but at the time of the Great Rebellion domestic trouble and bodily infirmity prevented his taking any very active part in the struggle; so his possessions were left untouched by the ruthless hands of the rough usurping multitude, and he had dwelt on in his retired manor-house, which had been the home of his ancestors for many generations.

His household now consisted of one daughter, Maud, a little son, Charles, still king, and Gladys Morven, the orphan child of his sister, who, since the death of her own parents had dwelt beneath her uncle's roof and had been as a sister to Maud.

Maud was nineteen years old, tall and fair, with a gentle voice, modest demeanor and pretty face. She wore her hair, according to the fashion of the day, in a number of fair ringlets round her head, with a row of nest little carls round her forehead. She was possessed of wondrous skill in the manent of her father's household; and even in the half-light of the winter evening she was bending forward to catch the flickering rays on a piece of work in her busy fingers. Gladys, who sat on the floor with her arms round her knees, was doing nothing but talk, and, to judge by Maud's brightened color and compressed lips, had just said ething to tease or annoy her. Gladys was almost a head shorter than her stately cousin, and slenderly made, with small deli cate limbs. The red light shone on he masses of tawny dark hair her small pale oval face, parted lips, and leep wild bril-Hant eyes. Her features ware not regular, and her mouth was too large; but dimple urked in the corners of it, and her smile as positively lovely. Her hair was so

rough and wavy that to fashion it into ring lets was impossible; it just grew as it would forming a sort of an aureole to the quain

"Well, Maud, you cannot deny it?" Gladys was saying. "Can you now? A straight nose, I admit; a pair of deep brown eyes and a long silky moustache, I will grant you; also a head of thick black hair, six feet of height aud a martial bearing; but, beyond that Bah! I would as soon marry this carved wooden satyr supporting the mintel on his shoulder! He would have as much ingfeeling, as much heart and soul as Captain Wentworth!

"You speak like a foolish child, Gladys," returned her cousin, "who chatters of she knows not what. It is likely that a travelled soldier like Captain Wentworth would take and quite conscious that her uncle and Cappains to let you see the inner recesses of his nature? He of course imagines you a child: and I must say that, considering how rude rable lenity."

"A child! I shall be eighteen next month," declared Gladys, affronted, "And tress Gladys?" I must say I think he might be more civil

"Civil?" The discussion seemed likely to become a wrangle. "Why, you are as girl; "but I think 'twill but weary Sir Miles rade to him and as foolish as—as

"Well, I know I am," broke in Gladys "I can't help it; he provokes me so. When he looks so grave and stiff, I feel inclined to dare anything just to tease him! But, oh, Mand," she went on more earnestly, "I really do think that he is cold and unling! He has visited at this house now for three years; and with children and animals I have watched him keenly, for it is in such ways that one catches glimpses of man's nature. I have never seen him caress

any living thing?" Mand's fair quiet face finshed. "If seems to exercise you much," she swered, with some temper; "but I really cannot see what it matters to you; it is hardhim to like you!"

"Only so far, dear Maudie," said Gladys, rising from the floor to kneel by her cousin and slip her arm confidingly about her waist -"only so far that I should like to be able to like my future cousin-in-law; and it is quite easy to see the object of Captain Wentvorth's visits here."

Maud's color grew yet deeper.

"It is plain that he must be very good, or my father would not like him so much," she nurmured. "Ah, poor Sir Randolf Debrett!" whis-

pered Gladys archly. Her cousin shook her off rather impatiently. "What nonsense! There was never anything between us. You may have him,

Gladys; you and he must just suit each other

-a pair of scatter-brains!" Gladys still knelt on the hearthrug, with clasped hands, staring at the fire and trying to conceal the fact that she thought the last

remark far from kind. At this point the fireside chat was interrupted by the entrance of Mistress Lutteridge's waiting-woman, with a reminder that the New Year's guests would arrive in another hour, and that they had best retire to

Gladys's toilette being earliest completed she skipped down into the great withdrawing-room, and, standing before the long mirror, began to fasten a spray of evergreen into the front of her dress. She made a sweet picture as she stood there in the light of tapers and fire, in her robe of primrose satin, the skirt set in full from the waist, the bodice cut low at the throat, with a large collar of pointed lace. One row of pearls set off her small white throat, and her deft

ried holly. "There!" said Gladys, retreating a step to survey her completed work.

fingers manipulated a bunch of scarlet-ber-

"The effect is extremely good, Mistres Morven," said a quiet voice behind her permit me to compliment you upon it."

"Captain Wentworth!" She turned with a start to give her hand to a tall dark gentlenan who stood behind her, a half smile lurking in the depths of his brown eyes. "This is an unusual chance—to find you

by yourself, Mistress Morven." "I am very sorry you should find me i such bad company, Captain Wentworth,

she returned demurely. "Do you mean to extract a complimen rom me, Mistress Gladys?"

"No one expects to wring water from stone," was the answer, in a saucy tone. He looked at her with a puzzled expres

sion, as she stood with her face averted. "Well," he said, after a minute, with perfeet good temper, "what I came in for was to offer you the good wishes of the season: I wish you a very happy New Year."

"The same to you, and many of them, she returned brightly; "and, as a reward to you for bearing so well with my impertinence. I will relieve you of my troubleson presence, and send Maud to entertain you.' She danced off, singing to herself one of Herrick's sweet little ballads-

"Gather ye rose-buds while ye may, Old Time is still a-flying, And the same rose which smiles to-day To-morrow will be dying."

Behind her, on the polished floor, lay two or three scarlet berries and a prickly leaf which had fallen from her dress. Captain Wentworth ploked them up carefully and

When Maud came in, ten minutes later, with a heightened color on her smooth face and a light shining in her eyes, there was nobody there. She stood by the fire, tapping her pretty little shoe with impatience and ruefully smoothing the folds of her skyblue robe, when a fair young man richly mation of pleasure, cross and, bending on one knee, kissed her hand with respect.

"I wish you every gladness with the New Veer dear Mand."

"Thank you, Randolf, you are very good hone you will have a happy year too," "Ah, Mand, it is in your power alone to make it so! I---

"Oh, hush, Randolf! Have I not begged

"Nay, but, Maud, it is only fair to ask you to hear me! When Sir Miles asked me to spend a few days here, I accepted with for, because I hoped it would give me time to plead my cause. I want to make you arderstand, dear, how truly I leve you though I know I am not worthy of you-such dall-witted, foolish fellow; but-

"Oh, hush! They are coming! Some on approaches! Another time!" hastily said Maud, who, although she had no intention of marrying him, had no objection to have such a handsome eavalier at her feet, but dreaded lest Captain Wentworth should discover him in that position.

Her obedient lover sprang to his feet, an walked away towards the window as the door was burst open and Gladys ran in, surrounded by a noisy, merry party of five or six children, her cousin Charles clinging to her dress, and all with one voice vociferat

"Tell us a story-a story, please, dear Mistress Gladys!"

"One at a time!" cried Gladys, laughing as she threw herself down on a great sofa, playfully covering her ears with her hands tain Wentworth had entered behind her. "Sweet Mistress Gladys," cried one of the

children, "you promised that, when next we you are to him, I think he treats you with came to spend the day with Charles, you would tell us the story of the secret chamber You haven't forgotten your promise. Mis-

> "No; my dear cousin never forgets her promises," declared little Charles eagerly. "Nay, I have not forgotten," said the and—and his guests if they come in and find us telling silly stories.'

> "Reassure yourself, Gladys, my girl," said Sir Miles, good-humoredly; "here are Wentworth, Randolf, and myself all dying to hear the family legend."

Gladys blushed deeply as she turned to view her unexpected audience; but she was not to be let off. "Chairs! Chairs! Make a ring!"

Sir Miles, blithely. down close by the side of Maud, all uncon-

the mantlepiece, pulling his long light moustache and watching fiercely the arm of his ly necessary either for you to like him or for rival as it lay along the back of Mistress Lutteridge's chair.

"Maud is happy," thought Gladys, "and so is he; I wish his opinion of me were not quite so low! Now, my gracious dames and squires," she said aloud, "are you all ready?"

"Yes, yes!" cried the chorus. "As it is so very near bed-time, this story will be as short as I can make it," said

Gladys, "and no one must interrupt me." "Long, long ago, in the days of King Henry VI., before any of us were thought of the master of Lutteridge died, leaving only a daughter to inherit all his property. was always called the Lady of Lutteridge

She was a fair and gracious maiden, and she Now her father had given direction that whoever married her should take her name and keep up the old House of Lutteridge; and because she was so fair and had so many broad acres, with such a goodly house, she had suitors innumerable. Many of them came only for her wealth, some sought her for her beautiful face; but she was wise and discerning, so she married one who loved her for herself alone.

"For a time they were very happy; and little son was born to make their joy complete; but, when they had been three years wed, her husband had to leave her, to fight in the civil wars; and he took the side of the Red Rose of Lancaster. While he was away, news was brought to him that his wife was untrue-that she loved some one else, and was glad of her husband's absence. Now her husband was a true man; but he had one dreadful fault-he was very jealous. He knew that his fair wife had been courted by uitors from far and near before he knew her; and he thought that there must be some one whom she loved in secret better than himself. Now, children, you must all know that in this house there is a secret chamber which has no door; and no one can reach it but by one way. In the courtyard is a deep well, in which hangs a great bucket. If you get into this bucket, and ask some one to let you down into the well, you come to a little door, which, if unlocked leads by an underground passage dark and dreary, and a winding stair steep and lonely, to this secret room. The letter which the poor husbane received told him that the Lady of Lutteridge had hidden her lover in this place and that, when it was dark, she let herself down the well to visit him. Instead of writing to his wife and asking her frankly if there was any truth in this story, the husband came home secretly, and reached the Hall when it was quite dark.

"He went straight into the house. Al was still-he could not find his wife. Then he went to a place in the corridor where, by removing a panel and peering through a grating, one could just catch glimpses of what was going on in the secret chamber. The hole is fast blocked up now; but he looked through it then, and saw his wife standing with her slim white hand laid on the shoulder of a man who had his back to him. He heard them arrange that he was to leave the house that night, all being ready, and that he was to be drawn up first from the well, she staying to make all fast. The husband waited to hear but that, and stole sway lownstairs and out into the court-yard, where he crouched by the well-mouth, with naggard face and fierce eyes, in the dark night. In his right hand he grasped firmly something which flashed coldly white in the tar-peams. He waited-an age it seemed slowly and toilsomely. Higher and higher net, who was half amazed. rose the bucket, till the staring eyes peering over the brink could just see the moving object, almost indistinguishable in the darkness. Then in an instant a knife flashed

shrick, as the bucket and its living freight fell with a fearful splash into the stagnant water far beneath. The miserable husband saw a downward flash of white and recog nized his wife's voice. Then his temporary nadness left him, and he realized what he had done. He rushed into the house calling wildly for help. The servants were alarmed; they came out, let down a rope into the well, and drew up the unfortunate man from his living grave.

"Then the frantic master of Lutteridge law that it was his own brother! It was in his behalf that his brave wife had risked her life by letting cerself down in the dead of nigh into the herrible well. This brother had embraced the side of the Yorkists. At that time the Lancastrians were in power and for some daring deed of valor a pric had been put on his head. He had fled to Lutteridge, and the noble lady had hidden im, without a word to any, intending to tell her husband all about it as soon as hi rother was out of reach of his enemies.

"You may imagine how awful was the grief of the master of Lutteridge at learning how he had misjudged his noble wife. He lived but a short time: his mind never recov ared from the shock of such a terrible crime But they say that to this day the Lady o Lutteridge walks up and down the secre assage, or sits upon the edge of the well. azing pensively down into the gloomy enths where she lost her life."

There was a pause as Gladys' soft voice

"Cousin Gladys," whispered Charles, in we-struck tones, "have you ever seen the

"Mo: I have never seen her. Charles." "You don't mean seriously to affirm that on believe in this apparition, Mistress Morren ?" asked Captain Wentworth, satirically

"Yes; I do believe in it firmly," she an wered promptly. "And you, Mistress Mand? You surel ion't share the superstition?"

"Oh, no, of course I don't believe in it! said Maud, laughing a little nervously; for Captain Wentworth was bending over her earnestly, as if much depended on her an

Gladys' eyes opened wide; knewing as she did full well that nothing would have induced her cousin to cross the court-yard done after dark, she could hardly understand her answer. It seemed to satisfy Captain Wentworth however, for he leaned back with a smile, and for a minute or two seem ed lost in reverie.

Roundheads. He had been abroad during went about fearlessly.

Accordingly, when on the following morning, Randolf Debrett, booted and spurred, strode into the dining-room to ask him to ride with the ladies, he was astonished that Sir Miles replied that Maurice thought it better not to stir forth that day.

"How?" asked Randolf, in a stopping short at the door, and looking at the Captain interrogatively.

"Shut the door, Debrett," said Went worth. "The facts are these. I have received letters this morning telling me that the Parliament believe that I was concerned in the escape of Prince Charles Stuart from England, and that there are spies in the neighborhood. I think it safer therefore to remain here until I ascertain the truth of these reports. Go to the ladies, make my excuses to them, and show yourself to be my friend by saying nothing of this to any one." "But, Wentworth, you surely did not," began Sir Randolf.

"Never mind what I did or did not. I only ask you to say nothing," he answered almost sternly.

The young Baronet left the room, and, joining Gladys and Maud, who were on orseback at the door, he explained that the Captain seemed out of humor that morning; so they had better leave him to his vapors. They set out accordingly, Maud very much disappointed and inclined to snub her lover, who, it was plain, by no means regretted Captain Wentworth's absence from the party.

They rode to the town, which was about three miles from the house; and as they passed through the market-place, their attention was arrested by the sight of a group of people clustering together to read a document which was affixed on the wall of the Town Hall.

"What have they there? Has some one been robbing the orchards, or has there been cock-fighting on Sunday? Or have the Irish indulged in another rising?" laughingly asked Randolf, as he scattered some of the gaping crowd of bystanders with his ridingwhip, and turned his horse so as to command a view of the printing in question. Gladys Morven, who was just behind, ut-

tered an exclamation of consternation, and said in a low voice-"Be silent, Sir Randolf, I beg of you!"

On the placard was a notice in large red etters to the effect that Captain Maurice Wentworth, of Penistone Place, in the county of Devon, was accused of treason against the Commonwealth by aiding and abetting the escape of the rebel Charles Stuart, by reason of which his lands and property were forfeit, a reward of fifty pounds was offered to any one who would deliver him up for trial, and a heavy fine was incurred by any one harboring or shielding him, or in any way assisting him to leave the country.

The quick wit of Gladys Morven took in the announcement with rapid glance. With smiling face and careless expression, she turned to the scared Maud, whose lips were parted with horror, and, laying a hand on her bridle, said audibly-

"I fear our horses inconvenience thes good people, cousin. Have a care of that little lad under your horse's feet. Let us make room for other honest folk to look at the fate of traitors;" then she turned away, to him-till he saw the windlass begin to her hand still on Maud's bridle, and canter turn. Some one was hauling himself up ed off down the street followed by the Baro "Mistress Morven, what do you-" he be-

gan; but she turned on him with decision. "Do you not see that we may yet save Captain Wentworth? These people do not dressed in colored velves entered, uttered an out, the rope was severed, and there resound know of his being at Lutteridge; and any ed in the still night a woman's agonizing betrayal of anxiety on our part would have Sir Miles at once, and he will perhaps be

able to suggest a plan of escape," "Do not forget that you speak to a supporter of the Commonwealth, Mistress Morven," said Randolf, smiling. "However, you judge me rightly; although I am th friend of law and liberty, I do not believe that Captain Wentworth is guilty of the crime with which he is charged. I shall therefore lodge no information against him but he must leave Lutteridge instantly; for, should I be questioned by the officers of the Government as to his whereabouts, I should feel bound did

where he was, o disclose it. With much indignate: Gladys turned an east a scornful glarce at the young man.

"And you would lead us to believe that you are a friend of his!" said she disdain fully. "No doubt the Captain will gratify your wishes in more ways than one by leaving Lutteridge; mesnwhile his prayer should e- Save me frommy friends!

"He has at all events found a warr champion in Mistress Morven," was the netled Baronet's retor, his cheeks flushing a her implied taunt.

But Maud struck into the discussion with. "For pity's sake torture me no more of course Captain Ventworth must escape mmediately-my fither would incur dis grace by harboring him; but he that would eserve well of me must use all his efforts to help to save him.*

"Leave it to me, dear Maud!" said he lover earnestly. "Iam no traitor; I will go to him instantly and warn him of his danger, telling him at the same time what

onceive to be my duty in the matter." After this not a word was spoken until they reached home, Sir Miles, Sir Randolf and the Captain were closeted in the library until the dinner hour, when they emerged Sir Randolf informed the expectant girls that the fugitive would quit the house at nightfall.

At dinner Captain Wentworth seeme just the same as usual, grave and rather silent, but quite at his ease. He sat next to Maud, who gazed into his face in a continual flutter of excitement, which his calm eyes as continually quenched. After the eal he and his host strolled off together while little Charles and his visitors, cluster ng round Gladys, petitioned for their favor e recreation of "hide and seek."

Gladys was glad of something to still the range tumult of her spirits; and, being ected to hide first, as the best sport of all he ran off lightly down the wide corridor eing the door of the library ajar, she peep scious of the black looks bestewed on him Harl of Stafford; consequently he had long ed in. The room was empty, so she ran by Sir Randolf Debrett, who leaned against been looked upon with suspicion by the across quickly, and, mounting upon a softa.

pressed a pring sehind an oil painting the Civil Wars, and had returned to England | which opened into a cupboard where Sir only three years before; but he was tolerably Miles kept a few miscellaneous books, confident that the Parliament, or rather the papers, et ceera. By entering this cupboard so-called Protector, had no definite charge and crouchin down, she would be completewhich they could bring against him; so he ly hidden, he head being just on the level with the top f the sofa.

She had nobeen two minutes in her retreat before scheone entered, shut the door behind him, rossed the room, and sat down on the sofa just before the secret nanel.

voice of Sir Mils ejaculate gruffly-"Leave the huse indeed! 'Sdeath,

yes, to fall into the canting, hypocritical, Scripture-twistin mouths all nearly to receive you! No vonder he said, 'Leave the house!' The blak-hearted youngster! His sire was as hones a Royalist as ever drew sword in the Kin's name." "Sir Randolf isonly somewhat of a time-

server, Sir Miles, answered the calm, even tones of Captain Ventworth. "When the King comes to his wn again, we shall perchance have him or our side once more. He is young. Forgive to accommodating spirit If the circle of the earth's equator were ruffle and plume, bu at the same time ad-

ble part of eavesdrpper, she heard Sir Miles' guttural laugh t Wentworth's welldrawn sketch of Sir Radolf; and then the old Cavalier continued-

drop you into the lion's mouth for fifty Sir Randolfs. Briefly, I ave a plan to save on different days of the year, arrived at you. I couldn't suggestit to every one; but you are no coward."

to hear more.

must announce that you as leaving instantly, and bid farewell to all; hen, at nightfall, I will quit the house and reair to the well in the court-yard-none the servants would dare pry there afte dark for a duke's ransom. I will let yu down by the bucket, and will myself show you the entrance to the secret chamber; here you can remain until all immediate dager is over and I can procure you a disgue to enable you to leave the country. Bu, remember, in this desperate measure you pace your life in my hands; no one but myselfwill know your place of concealment, nor will you have the power to get out again but by my help. Now, can you trust me, Maurice?

"My most kind friend, you lay he under many obligations to you. Sooner han lose my life, I will place myself in your ands. I hardly know," he added, musingly "if it is worth such pains. Some time back I should have cared little whether I lved or died; but of late that has altered. I had meant to tell you; but we will not spak of

the deep, quiet voice answered-

the thought, "He is about to confess his love for Maud!" was quieted again. He went on-

"For how long must my incarce last?"

"I will give you provisions for two nights and days, at the end of which time, if all is safe. I will come aid release you-" Sir Miles broke off suidenly, for the door was pushed open, and in ran the children, headed by Charles.

Captain Wentworth, have you seen her any-

"Papa, have you seen cousin Gladys!

ed the Captain.

was the wondering reply; but, to the great relief of the captive, the entire hunt, after some little squabbling, started on a fresh scent, leaving the coast clear. As soon as all sounds had died away.

Gladys emerged from her concealment, and,

chamber, there to meditate on the strange things that she had heard. About an hour later Captain Wentworth. cooted and spurred, was passing down the ak corridor, when he encountered Gladys

ooked at him but mockingly. her hand, when a plaintive treble voice behind him ejaculated—

"You are most kind," said the Captain. gravely.

gan, as usual, to jest. "Prythee, Maud, if Captain Wentworth

were mortally wounded, you could hardly sigh more deeply! Let us dismiss him with theerful faces and hope for his safe return. Farewell! Come, Charles!"—and she left the Captain and Mistress Lutteridge to their leave-taking. (Concluded next week.)

GOT OUT OF IT NICELY .- Mrs Bagley-Wil to place the home for indignant who rchants who-

display of ignorance. Indigent, not indige

any merchant naturally be indignant when he the tag-end of the book, and which no-To thoroughly cure scrofuls it is no

Almost at thisame instant she heard the

Poor Gladys! Comelled to play the igno-

"No, faith, boy; I loe you, and I'll not

"I hope not," quoth haurice, and waited

"Well," proceeded his ompanion, "you There was a pause of just an intant; then

Gladys' heart, which had throbbed with

where? We cannot tell where she has hidden herself." "Shall I come and help to find her?" ask-

"You? Why, you never play with us!"

with flaming cheeks and throbbing heart, fled up the wide oak staircase to her own

eading little Charles by the hand. He "I want to bid you farewell, Mistre Morven; I am going on a perilous journey." She turned towards him a bright flushed ace with the mouth working nervously; he almost thought that he could see traces of oisture in the eyes that had never before

"Heaven bless you," he began, holding

"Oh, Captain Wentworth, I am so sorry -I sympathize with you so deeply! How earnestly I pray for your welfare I cannot hope that you will believe. And if there is anght that I can do for you-" A sob in Maud's throat checked her farther utterance: the tears welled up into her limpid forget-

me-not eyes.

Gladys stood apart. Her cousin had said just the right thing; while she, though full of sympathy, could not utter a word. She turned away, and, to hide her confusion be-

iam, have you any idea where they are going Bagley-Clara! you paralyze me with suc

Mrs. Bagley (with dignity)-William, I kno erfectly well what I am saying. Wouldn's

to strike directly at the root of the evil. This is exactly what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, by etting upon the blood, tho ts of all impurities, and leaving

considerations first suggested by the first chapter of Genesis. The month, though originally intended to be the time from one new moon to the next, has of necessity, departed from this idea, in order to make an even number in the year. The decade and the century are purely artificial, deduced from our system of numbering. But the day and the year, the one derived from the reappearance of light and darkness, the other measuring the round of the seasons, are universally adopted units of time, suggesting themselves alike to cultured and savage, and which we cannot think will ever be superseded The year is the time of the revolution of the earth around the sun. Its measure is most easily obtained by the reappearance of the sun at the same altitude in the sky. Every one knows that it is higher in the summer than in winter. which leads him to leck himself out with extended right out from the centre of the earth into the sky, it would cut out monishes him to cro his head and attend a circle there which is called the celestial equator. Now, the sun crosses this line in the spring northward, arriving at its greatest altitude in the middle of summer; thence it descends, crossing the line southward in the fall, and reaching its lowest point in midwinter. The ancients, by measuring the length of the shadow cast by a vertical stick surprisingly correct results as to the length of the year. In 450 B. C., Democritus asserted the year to be 3651/4 days long, which is within about eleven minutes of the truth. Another ingenious device for the same purpose was that of the Egyptian astronomers, who set up a wheel parallel to the plane of the equator. When the sun was in this plane, the shadow of the sunward side of the wheel would be exactly intercepted by the other, and the interval between two such occurrences would measure the year. Owing to the fact that the sun does not cross the celestial equator in the same place each year, this year which measures the seasons is a few minutes shorter than the exact time of the earth's motion

its watchword is that Turks and Chris.

tians, being on a level, must be anni-

hilated by the same blow. The founder

of the society, dying in 1859, transmitted

his authority to his son, Sidi Moham-

med-ben-Ali-es-Senoussi, the present

sheik, regarded throughout North Af-

rica with a reverence almost eclips-

ing that felt for Mohammed himself.

There was, indeed, a certain efferves-

cence of enthusiasm for Mohammed

Ahmed among Senoussi's followers im-

mediately on the fall of Khartoum, but

it rapidly subsided with the subsequent

wane in the fortunes of the Warrior

Punched Nickel for the Jan

The Japanese proletaire has no pock-

ets, and he finds it awkward to carry in

his hands such coins as he contrives to

possess. In ancient times his rulers

were more considerate. They punched

square holes in the centre of the coins

through which he passed a string, and

was thus able to carry about his avail-

able capital tied round his neck or to his

waistband. The coins were not large

in amount: it took a thousand of them

to make a few shillings, while a cart

was required to convey a sovereign's

worth. But with civilization came an

improved coinage, larger in value and

with no holes, and the pocketless prole-

taire naturally grumbled that civiliza-

tion treated him hardly in this respect.

But his cries have been heard, and the

Japanese government has promised to

issue a new coin specially for his be-

hoof. Its value is less than one-fifth

of a half-penny sterling, and it is to

he can string it as a child strings beads.

Away With Unwholesome Fiction

There never was a more unwholesom

dea than that every human passion is

to be written about. There are many

things which cannot be written about

without doing almost unmitigated mis-

chief. It is not the moral put in at

body reads, which shows its moral ten-

dency. It is not only the way in which

a subject is handled which does harm

or good. It is the subjects that are

ossess the indispensable hole, by which

Prophet of the Soudan.

around the sun. The Bitter Spites of Kings. The Senoussite Brotherhood. Prussia to Napoleon ultimately affected The Senoussite sect, founded in all European history, as did, in a less North Africa about the middle of the degree, the personal dislike between present century by an Arab of the Beni Napoleon and Barnadotte, afterward Senous tribe, from the neighborhood of King of Sweden. The policy of Russia Tlemsen, in Algeria, is organized on was deflected for years by the dislike the system of the secret societies of of the Emperor Nicholas for Louis Europe, with uncompromising hostility Philippe; and the Crimean war might to Christian civilization as its mainnever have occurred but that Sir Stratspring of action. From its cradle in ford Canning burned to punish the the Tripolitan Sahara it has extended same Emperor for refusing to receive its ramifications through all North him as Ambassador, a refusal which Africa, from the Somali coast to the "the great Eltchee" regarded as a mouth of the Senegal, M. Henri Duslight, and kept in his memory for veyrier, the eminent explorer of the years. A second war between Germany Sahara, estimates the number of the and France was averted in part through khouan, or brothers, at not less than a the strong friendship between the million and a half, while that figure may Emperor William and his nephew, probably be doubled. "Each of these Alexander II.: and the dislike of Prince adepts," he says, "is not only ipso facto Bismarck for Mr. Gladstone is said a missionary, but is ready at the signal perhaps falsely, to have repeatedly of his superior to transform himself influenced his policy. At this moment into a propagandist agent, a soldier, a the peace of Eastern Europe is he lieved to be seriously threatened because bravo, or even a cowardly poisoner To the agency of the sect he ascribe: Alexander III. entertains what in alea many recent risings in Algeria, and exalted person would be called a per numerous massacres of European travsonal spite against his Bulgarian name ellers, such as that of Mlle. Tinne's sake, is determined that he shall not ge party in the Soudan in 1869 and of the on in the world, and would like, if he Flatters Mission in the Algerian Sahara saw the means, to inflict on him some in 1881. The Sultans of Morocco and keenly felt personal humiliation. Wadai are believed to be more or less bservient to its decrees, while its in fluence is felt as the disturbing element in many cities of Egypt, notably in Tantah and throughout the land of Yemen on the further shore of the Red Sea. Mussulmans, tainted with Western ideas, are held by it in a like abhorence with the odious Nazarene and

By introducing a mock auction, a hostess can provide an evening's pleas ant entertainment for her guests. It must be understood that no money is called for, the hostess providing each guest from fifty to one hundred white beans, which are supposed to represent a dollar, and all the bidding is done with them. It will be necessary to provide beforehand the articles to be sold, which should each be wrapped in paper, or so disguised that no one may know what he is bidding for. The auction is much more interesting and the bidding more spirited if each package is found to contain some little thing of trifling value, although some should be of an amusing character. I attended one, \$ short time ago, where the daughter 0. our hostess was quite an artist; a number of the parcels were found to contain trifling sketches made by her. 80 the bidding became quite exciting, each one hoping to get some specimens her handiwork. A sign might be displayed in some prominent place 887 ing: "No mutilated beans received." As everybody generally gets some little souvenir, all are satisfied and usually well pleased with their evening's

Discovery of the Arkansas Springs. A New Englander, who is traveling in Arkansas, writes that at "Eureka Springs it was my good fortune t meet Colonel Boudinot, whose father was an Indian chief of the Cherokee and in conversation with him he relate the incident that led to the discovery the springs. For a long time their vir tues had been known to the Indians but they kept the knowledge a profound secret. It was left for the Yankee mind to discover and appropriate their com mercial value. An Eastern man, afflicte with sore eyes, visited the land of the Cherokees and one day chanced to bath his eyes in the cooling water of spring. It seemed to give him relief and for several days the process was repeated. He found, after a few weeks of the treatment, that his eyes we completely cured. Then followed th Yankee acuteness. He bottled up the spring water and sold it to the whit for miles around. His eye-water came famous and he realized quite sum from its disposal. But finally secret was discovered and the spring became common property.

amusement.

Great thoughts are our most pro and abiding treasures, and they sho handled. The fact that a nation pro- be eagerly sought and carefully store in the caves of memory.

duces and reads novels written on The natural divisions of time are subjects is a fearful test of its state of the year and the day. The week is mind, and no amount of moral writing arbitrary, being probably derived from on foul subjects will cure it. The only possible salvation for it is to drawits attention elsewhere. It must be educated to something better. When the circulating libraries of England made their protest last year against the socalled realistic school novel they were not only acting in perfect accord with the vast majority of their subscribers but were preserving that tradition of the English novel which was started by Richardson and Sir Walter Scott, and has made the novel what it is, both in England and America. If any one were to tell us that he thinks the realistic school more manly than that of Sir Walter we should rate his unconscious criticism of himself as of considerably higher value than his criticism of literature.

> Washington's Headquarters in France. After the surrender of Yorktown and the departure of the French Washington established his headquarters at New. burg-on-the-Hudson. The house in which he lived is carefully preserved and shown as an historical museum. There is a pleasant story of Lafayette's affectionate remembrance of the life there. Just before his death, which occurred in 1834, he gave a dinner party in Paris to the American minister and some friends who had been old associates. Later in the evening, when it came time for supper, the guests were ushered into a room which was in strange contrast with the elegance of the apartments they had been in. The ceiling was low, with large beams crossing it; there was a single small, uncurtained window and several small doors. It looked more like an old. fashioned Dutch kitchen than a room in a French house. A long, rough table was meagrely set. "Do you know where we are now?" asked Lafayette as his companions

looked about puzzled, and as if in a dream. "Ah! the seven doors and one window! and the silver camp goblets! We are at Washington's headquarters on the Hudson, fifty years ago!" He had reproduced the room as a surprise to his friends.

The hatred borne by Queen Louise of

The neatly-written, closely-lined letters of the past are wholly out of style with women of fashion. Rough Irishlinen paper unruled, a "stub" pen and a scrawling chirography go to make up the hurried notes one receives nowadays in lieu of the long, friendly letter of olden times. The art of correspondence, which used to be one of the greatest accomplishments our grand mothers possessed, may be recovered among the lost arts. At the present day the society woman has no time for letter-writing; but when society de mands her writing at all, she sits down in the hurry of the moment, and with a business-like air dashes of a note covering several pages, it is true, but containing about as much matter as could easily be put upon the despised postal card, and then her duty is done. The old saving that a letter shows the character of a person who writes it and the character of the one to whom it is written, if it be true, would argue the modern society woman a trifle too blase or too fast, one or the other. There is as much character in a woman's writing as in her voice and one feels a little awed, upon opening a modern biller doux, in character like a printed placard as he would upon hearing a coarse gruff voice proceed from the rosy lips

of a fair woman. About the Two Napoleons.

The letter M is curiously coupled with Napoleon I., and also his nephew. Napoleon I.: Maitland was the person to whom he surrendered. Malet conspired against him: Marchand was his valet, who accompanied him to St. Helena; Maret was his most trusty counselor; Marie Louise was his second wife; Menon lost him Egypt; Metternich vanquished him in diplomacy Montholon wrote his memoirs; Moreau betrayed him; Murat, whom he made king of Naples, deserted him; M was the initial letter of six of his marshals; Marengo was his first great victory: Mont St. Jean (Waterloo) was his last battle; Moscow his pitfall. Napoleon III.: MacMahon, the greatest general, succeeded him as a ruler of France: Maximilian and Mexico were his evil stars; Malakoff (duke of), next to MacMahon, his most distinguished general: Moltke was his destiny; Montijo (countess of) became his wife; Montebello and Magenta two of his victories; in the month of March the prince imperial was born and the

treaty of Paris signed, and in May he

Taking Photographs of the Stars.

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There has been introduced at the Paris observatory an apparatus specially designed for photographing the heavenly bodies, and M. Mouchez, director of the observatory, has presented to the French academy of sciences, a chart obtained by this wonderful method. This map contains a small section of the milky way and presents to view five thousand stars, ranging from the sixth to the fifteenth magnitude. In view of the fact that there are forty-one thousand superficial degrees in the firmament, it is estimated that a representation of the whole surface, completed in the same way, would equire six thousand similar sections, orming one thousand five hundred cliptical charts. It is further estied-gigantic as such work appears that, if it were undertaken by six or eight observatories, favorably situated in the two hemispheres, the work might be concluded in five or ix years, and would contain photographs of 20,000,000 stars, down to the freenth magnitude

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Sweden. The policy of Russia lected for years by the dislike Emperor Nicholas for Louis ; and the Crimean war might we occurred but that Sir Stratnning burned to punish the nperor for refusing to receive Ambassador, a refusal which eat Eltchee" regarded as a nd kept in his memory for second war between Germany nce was averted in part through ong friendship between the William and his nephew er II.; and the dislike of Prince k for Mr. Gladstone is said, falsely, to have repeatedly ed his policy. At this moment ce of Eastern Europe is bebe seriously threatened because ler III. entertains what in a less person would be called a per-

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Entertaining Mock Auction. troducing a mock a can provide an evening's pleasertainment for her guests. It understood that no money is or, the hostess providing each om fifty to one hundred white which are supposed to represent , and all the bidding is done em. It will be necessary to proforehand the articles to be sold, hould each be wrapped in paper, sguised that no one may know is bidding for. The auction is ore interesting and the bidding irited if each package is found ain some little thing of trifling lthough some should be of an character. I attended one, a me ago, where the daughter of ess was quite an artist; a numhe parcels were found to conling sketches made by her. 80 ing became quite exciting, each oing to get some specimens o diwork. A sign might be disn some prominent place say o mutilated beans received." ybody generally gets some little , all are satisfied and usual-

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THE MISCHIEF OF PRETTY WAITER Tho' the soup may be clear, and the fish may be good, And the lamb and the sparrow-grass tender. How on earth can a person attend to the food That attendants so fair to him render? Tho' each dish be success, and the menu com plete,
And the table could not be laid neater.

Yet I languidly let fall the spoon in the sweet. Since my thoughts turn to something far

Tho the Geissler right up to the brim of the glass, Like a souffie of diamonds be creaming, Like a sould of diamonds be creaming, it looks dull when I glance at the eyes of the las That just over my shoulder are gleaming. No! give me the waiter's thick hands and white

When I wish to persistently gobble; For I can't feast my mouth when I'm feasting yor digest when my heart's on the wobble. -St. James' Gazette

A War Incident.

The following interesting reminiscence of General Stannard is related by the Burlington correspondent of the Troy Times: One of Gen. Stannard's most loyal friends was Col. George W. Hooker, for a time chief of staff. One day Hooker, while the brigade was camping on Arlington heights, took the general's horse, confiscated an old chaise and harness, and having a liberal supply of commissary goods and a companion equal to the emergency, started out to take in the sights. Regiments, pickets, fences were of no account. The general on his return to headquarters and learning what was being done allowed his military speech free scope. He sent orderlies after the two lost members of his staff, but no orderly could capture them. At last he started out himself and found them in a fair condition to surrender. He seized the horse by the bit and ordered them out in tones emphatic. Hooker thought it advisable to retain a sitting position, and reaching his fingers to his vest pocket, drew out a quarter in scrip, and handing it out "See here, take this; 'taint every hov in the army that can afford a brigadier general for hostler." This captured the general, and he led the horse to headquarters and saw that his staff was quietly put to

Hastily-written Letters of the Day. The neatly-written, closely-lined let-

ters of the past are wholly out of style with women of fashion. Rough Irishlinen paper unruled, a "stub" pen and a scrawling chirography go to make up the hurried notes one receives nowadays in lieu of the long, friendly letter of olden times. The art of correspondence, which used to be one of the greatest accomplishments our grandmothers possessed, may be recovered among the lost arts. At the present day the society woman has no time for letter-writing; but when society demands her writing at all, she sits down in the hurry of the moment, and with a business-like air dashes of a note covering several pages, it is true, but containing about as much matter as could easily be put upon the despised postal card, and then her duty is done. The old saving that a letter shows the character of a person who writes it and the character of the one to whom it is written, if it be true, would argue the modern society woman a trifle too blase or too fast, one or the other. There is as much character in a woman's writing as in her voice and one feels a little awed, upon opening a modern billet doux, in character like a printed placard. as he would upon hearing a coarse, gruff voice proceed from the rosy lips of a fair woman.

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graphs of 20,000,000 stars, down to the afteenth magnitude Harry, a four-year-old Nebraska boy was istening to his sister as she recited her even ing prayer. "You say 'amen," he remark-ed, as she finished: "I don't always say that. I say 'seven off." That was the way he was in the labit of hearing telephene conversation close

Doctoring an African King. This is from the correspondence of the "Scottish Geographical Magazine:' It is no joke to be a doctor to the King of Uganda, for whenever I took him a new supply of medicine I had always to take a dose myself, and to administer one to seven of the persons who might happen to be present. Should one of these seven unfortunates die within a week, it would be considered that I had attempted to poison the king. If the king had to take a pill, I had always to hold two in my hand; he chose one, and I had to swallow the other, unless I had a friend with me who kindly undertook the office. I soon noticed, however, that Mtesa also chose the smaller, so I arranged accordingly. One day Mtesa played me a nice trick. I had been to the palace to take him a lotion, and had warned him particularly not to drink it. After I had left he sent a page after me with a gourd of mwengi, asking me to taste it, and say if he might have some. I did so, and said "Yes." It being a very hot afternoon, my friend drank the remainder: but it soon became evident that the king had doctored the wine. for my friend became violently sick.

ticularly healthy for Mormon's, principally because the soil contains so many

It turned out afterward that Mtesa wished to see what effect the lotion would have upon me. The Decay of Reverence. A sign of the corruption of French society (says a Continental contemporary) is the absence of that esteem which is generally shown for the dead. In every German humoristic paper which is published in Paris, the announcement may be seen that notices of deaths are excluded from the subjects on which contributions are received. This natural shrinking from jests on so solemn a matter as death and burial seems to be entirely absent in some classes of Paris society, and the Boulevard press is often full of such unseemly jests. Some time ago an artist draped his studio in black, thus giving to it the appearance of a mortuary chamber; a dance was arranged in it at which the dancers. dressed in deepest mourning, took refreshments at a catafalque, and supper was served on a coffin. Again, as a dust cart was passing along the Boulevard Haussman, which is situated in the most elegant quarter of Paris, a number of young Parisian gentlemen appeared suddenly at the door of one of the clubs, where they had probably been breakfasting, and followed the

dust cart in a procession, with their

heads uncovered, as it is the custom at

funerals. The comparison which this

proceeding suggests is not flattering to

the esprit Parisien.

Not Necessary to Drown. Many persons have wondered that all animals seem to possess an instinctive knowledge of swimming, and that man alone lacks this gift. It is not necessary that a person knowing nothing of the art of swimming should drown, if he will depend upon the powers for self-preservation with which nature has endowed him. When one of the inferior animals takes the water, falls or is thrown in, it instantly begins to walk as it does when out of water. But when a man who cannot "swim gets into the water he makes a few spasmodic struggles, throws up his arms, and drowns. The brute, on the other hand, treads water, remains on the surface, and is virtually insubmergible. In order, then, to escape drowning, it is necessary to do as the brute does and that is tread or walk water. The brute has no advantage as to his relative weight in respect to the water over man, and yet the man perishes while the brute lives. Nevertheless any man, any woman, any child, who can walk on the land may also walk in the water just as readily as the animal does, and that without any prior instruction or drilling whatever. Throw a dog in the water and he treads (or walks) the water instantly. The brute, indeed, walks the water instinctively,

whereas man has to be told.

Inoculation With Snake Poison The evident interest with which the public is watching the outcome of Pasteur's experiments in inoculation. draws out instances of kindred cases. An Episcopal Clergyman of Kenweed. Ill. who spent his boyhood in Surinam of Dutch Guiana, says it was a common thing there for the people to guard against the bites of the poisonous serpents that infested the country. The make is caught, fastened firmly and then irritated until the glands are swollen with poison, when the viper is killed and the glands extracted. The poison is reduced to a white powder, which is rubbed into arm cuts, much as vaccine in smallpox inoculation. The clergyman concludes: "A case was never known of a man dying or even being affected by the bite of a snake in Surinam when vaccination had been properly performed. I remember distinctly seeing a dairyman in my father's employ hold a deadly snake in his hand and torment it. The snake would turn its head and repeatedly fasten its fangs into the man's hand until it was covered with blood. The dairyman merely laughed, and when he got through playing with the snake threw it down and stamped on its head. The poison certain g did not effect him, for I saw him for many years afterward."

An Incident of Life in New Mexico. This little story is told by H. H. Car-

penter, a mine owner, of Silver City, N. M., by way of showing the folly of employing Apaches as scouts: "A friend of mine, by the name of Elliott was out only last season coming through the mountains, and there Apaches began to crack at him. He was alone. He turned on them with his Winchester and they slipped down behind the rocks, not showing their heads, but would every now and then simply put up a hand and fire their gun in the direction of Elliott.

- . . tond thorn for a time twein a to hi

one of their hands, but didnot succeed After a time he said: Well, three against one is too many I guess,' and walked off, carefully facing about from time to time, so that they did not dare to pursue him. Two weks after that he was at a military pot and passed near a group of Apache scouts then in the employ of the government. One of them called out as he passed: 'Three against one is too many At this Elliott pulled a great navy revolver with one hand and a fifty-dolar bill with the other. He walked down into the group and said: 'I will give fifty dollars to the man who will tel me who made that remark.' He would, without hesi tation, have killed hin, but the twelve scouts sat like so nany wooden men and stared ahead of him, not paying any attention to his emark.

Why Cowboys Late Mormons. The Climate of Montana is not par

wide-awake bachdor cowboys who are badly in need of vives themselves. The royal cow-nunches of Montana hate Mormon male asthey do a snake. Being unable to get a single helpmeet themselves, although able to support a dozen where a Mormin cannot support one it riles them to have some long-haired rascally elder come along with four five, and possibly six wives, and settle down with the utmost gall and cheek on a Government claim. There are about twenty-five thousand more bachelors in Montana than there are women altogether. Nearly all of these twenty-five thousand have splendid ranches, and need only a wife to complete their happiness. The little town of Malden contains not a single unmarried lady. The small village only ten miles west of Malden is simply a community of bachelors. These thousands of young men, middle aged men, and old men have comfortable bank accounts, and would marry on the slightest provocation, so to speak. Each one is calculated to make some woman happy, and would give the damsel who cared to risk her future with him all the ready cash she could possibly spend in the world. No wonder our bachelors hate the Mormon males who have more than their share of female blessings.

Hector, the White House Pet, Hector, the black French poodle of the White House, has a faithful attendant in Sinclair, the President's valet whose duty since the arrival of that Hector is properly exercised. Contrary to the general impression, Hector is not a tiny, long-haired lap-dog, but a substantial, vigorous canine, weighing about twenty-five pounds, standing eighteen or twenty inches high, and black as the ace of spades, not a white spot being discernible anywhere on his at Hestmando. body. His hair is about three inches long if combed out on his head and neck, which have been "lionized," that is, the hair allowed to remain full length, while on the rest of the body it has been clipped, the short, crisp curls being suggestive of astrachan fur. As soon as Mrs. Cleveland finishes breakfast Sinclair is summoned to take Hector out for a run, and although he cannot understand English, when the door is opened there is a metoric display as the black body launches out on the lawn at the south of the White House closely followed by the light-complexioned Dago - looking companion. Wherever Sinclair goes the dog is apt to follow, and in fact, Hector seems fonder of his attendant than of his mistress

A Graceful Accomplishment The art of saying an unpleasant thing in a perfectly agreeable manner, is very high accomplishment, which should be studied by all persons liable to be asked for loans. Some years ago there was a banking-house in Edinburgh which gave general offense by the rude way that customers were sometimes addressed. A tradesman leaving a bill for discount, would on his return have the bill thrown across the table, with the supercilious and loud remark: " We don't know the parties." Tradesman retires affronted, and ever afterward speaks of the unmannerliness of the bank. There was another banking establishment in the town, which was noted for its civility. It was presided over by Mr .---, an aged gentleman, who knew the value of a soft word When a tradesman was to be refused the discounting of a bill, the old banker came forth from his den, and addressing the would-be customer in a friendly and confidential way said: "I am sorry it is not convenient to discount your bill to-day; but be so good as to give my compliments to your wife."

A Lost River in Mexico.

The "Laguna" is a region spoken of in Mexico. It is the great cotton-growing section of the republic. It lies well to the north, in the State of Durango, and the Mexican Central Railroa passes through it. The valley is peculiar in one respect. While a large river from the Sierras pours into it, no stream escapes from it. Like those rivers on the map of Africa which used to excite our childish curiosity, its waters sink and are lost in the soil. Doubtless a one time this great valley, 100 miles long by 50 wide, was a vast lake fed by mountain streams, and emptying its waters into the Gulf of Mexico. But a change of climate or other causes now unknown has diminished the water supply, and the lake has evaporated, till now a vast salt marsh, frequented by millions of water fowl and only useful for the production of salt, remains to remind us of its existence. But the soil left behind by the receding waters is marvelously rich and deep. Give it water, and there is no limit to its productiveness. A barrier of ragged mountains, perhaps 10 miles distant, shut in the view to the westward. As usual, the railroad station was several miles from the town, but a dozen mule teams,

with their dusky drivers, offered trans-

portation, and gave proof that we was something back of the sand hills and sage bushes.

Manufacture of Paper in Tonkin, The principal material used in the manufacture of paper in Tonkin is the ke-yioh, or paper tree, which grows in abundance on the mountains in the environs of Sontay. The dried bark of this is brought in bundles upon the backs of oxen or buffaloes from the mountains, where it is gathered for the numerous paper-mills, whose principal centre is in the vicinity of Hanoi. It is worth about two cents a pound. Thi bark is macerated and rubbed up in mortars, so as to reduce it to a fine pulp. This latter is extended with a certain quantity of water in order to form clear paste, which is sized with an infusion made from the shavings of the gomao, a tree which grows in abund-

ance on the Black river mountains. The paper is manufactured sheet by sheet by women by means of delicate bamboo screens that they alternately dip into the paste and take out there with a thin sheet of paper, which they deposit upon a board. At the end of the day these sheets are put into a press in order to extract the moisture from them, and are then dried by placing them one by one on a hot masonary wall. Finally they are put up in packages and trimmed. Each woman makes one thousand sheets a day. The thickness of the paper depends upon the consistency of the paste

A Norvegian Legend Explained.

The first object of exceptional interest on the northern journey in Norway is Torghatten, the famous mountain with the hole through it. A coast like the Norwegian could hardly fail to lead to the origination of legends. A giant and giantess, who fell in love

during a meeting at a friend's had to part at length, and did so with the usual lovers' vows. The giantess had returned home to nurse her sick brother. who at first promised that she should marry her byer, but who afterward desired her to marry one of his dissolute friends. The special family gift in this instance was the power of petrifaction, and the brother turned into various rocky islets the messengers sent by the lover to his mistress. The lover's peculiar faculty was the power of hitting everything he shot at and at last, getting into a great rage at what he thought was his mistress's faithlessness, he shot an arrow at her. although he was seventy miles away the new importation has been to see The brother happened to be bathing at the time, and as it was very wet he wore his hat. The arrow went through both hat and skull, and then fell at the feet of the lady. She loved her brother in spite of his faults, and turned her self into stone at Lecko, her brother at Torghatten, and her lover on horseback

Facts About the St. John River. Tradition has it that the deep and narrow chasm through which the waters of the St. John (north) find their way to the sea was formed by some mighty convulsion of nature many centuries ago, and there is sufficient confirmatory evidence that the statement rests upon more than mere tradition. The level of the waters of the St. John is fifty feet above that of the bay, yet so mighty are the tides of the latter that steamers and sailing vessels of six hundred tons burden are borne from the one to the other at their incoming and outgoing. The rapids or in her imperious, dogmatic fashion: "Sir, falls are principally just above the I have engaged you to drive for me, not to years ago, an airy suspension bridge was thrown for carriage and foot travel and recently the cantilever which connects the railway systems of the Strait of Canso with those of the Pacific coast. Directly above its mouth, which is spanned by the suspension and cantilever bridges, the river expands into a basin of such extent that it affords room for the storage of vast rafts of timber, which are towed down by small steamers from its upper waters and its tributaries as well as anchorage for a great number of steam and sailing vessels. In the same basin lie three small islands, two of which have precipitous sides, and are very picturesque.

Mind Your Own Business.

Nine-tenths of all that goes wrong in this world is because some one does not mind his business. When a terrible accident occurs, the first cry is that the means of prevention were not sufficient. Everybody declares we must have a new patent fire escape, an automatic engine switch, or a high proof non-combustible sort of lamp oil. But a little investigation will usually show that all the con trivances were on hand, and in good order; the real trouble was somebody didn't mind his business.

The engineer of the mill, at Roches ter, N. Y., thought the engine would stand a higher pressure than the safety valve indicated, so he tied a few bricks to the valve to hold it down; result: four workingmen killed, a number wounded, and the mill blown to pieces.

The best ventilated mine in California was turned into a death-trap for half a hundred miners, because one of the number entered with a lighted lamp the gallery he had been warned against. Nobody survives to explain the

explosion of the dynamite cartridge factory in Pennsylvania, but as that type of disaster is almost always due to heedlessness, it is probable that this instance is not an exception to the rule.

About the Early Work.—A father had been lecturing his young hopeful upon the evil of staying out late at night and getting up late in the morning. "You will never be good for anythins," he continued, "unless you turn over a new leaf. Remember that the early bird catches the worm." "How have the word of the real of th about the worm, father?" inquired the young man. "Wasn't he rather foolish to get up so early?" "My son," replied the old man solemnly, "that worm hadn't been to bed at all; he was only on his way home."

The auctioneer's outlook is for-bidding.

VARIETIES.

HIS IDEA OF A SQUARE MAN.-The Rev. Joel McWhacker, of Tombstone, was handed a telegram in the office of the Palace last even

"Well I'm blossed!" evelsimed the rever end gentleman, letting the dispatch fall from his nervous hand.

"What's the matter?" asked several anxous friends at once.

"Why, Jim Baker is dead!" cried Mr. Mo-Whacker. "Shot in Tombstone last night by Billy Widgeon, the shortcard player. Poor Jim, poor Jim!"

ur blankets into the camp together. Friend!

I'm afraid I shall never have such another

"Friend of yours?" "Friend! Well I should say so; we packed

This cuts short my visit to the metropolis Nobody but me can preach Jim Baker's funer al sermon. He was a Christian if there ever was one. I don't say that he hadn't his faults. for he had, and his standard was not the same perhaps, as that regarded as proper in older strictest moral integrity. Nobody could ever say that his fare game was not a square one. Arizona. He would have shot a man, gentle men, who should have accused him of adulerating the liquor vended in his saloon. And he was a first-class shot. Nobody in the Territory could beat him with the rifle off-hand at long range. He made as much as \$500 a year in Apache scalp bounties, and always oution to the missionary fund for the spread of the gospel in heathen lands. Poor Jim! he was my chief deacon and my right-hand mar Arizona and the cause of religion have suffer ed a sad loss in his death. Excuse me, gen tlemen, I must leave you to prepare for my departure for Tombstone by the earliest

WHY NEVADA FAILED TO SHOW UP IN THE MISSIONARY FUND .- "That scar?" said th Rev. Joel McWhacker, of Tombstone, Ari., who is now stopping at the Palace. "No, I did not receive it during the civil war. I was not in the military service." The reverend gentleman passed his finger

enderly along a great white line that ran half way across his tall forehead. "I sustained that injury while pastor of a church in Virginia City, Nev. I was engaged in preach ing my annual sermon in behalf of the Foreign Missionary Society, and while I was urging the congregation to be liberal in their contributions for the conversion of the heather a tumult arose outside which drowned my dice. The congregation rose in excitement and alarm. Deacon Orndorff sprang to a win dow, much perturbed, and drew his head in and announced: "'There's been a Piute poker game on th

sidewalk right against the wall of the church and there's a fight going on over the pot! "'Call the police, Brother Orndorff,' I sug sted mildly. "'Take a shot at 'em we'd better," orie

eacon Eckoff, who drew his pistol and wall ed toward the window. "What occurred further," continued M

McWhacker, caressing his scar, "I have n personal knowledge of, for a large piece of quartz came through the window and knocked me senseless in the pulpit. It was fully a month before I was able to write to the Board of Foreign Missions to explain why it was that the position of the eagle on the trade dollar is due to its horror at finding of Foreign Missions to explain why it was that Nevada did not appear that year among the list of contributors to the fund for carrying the light of the gospel to the savages of After the light of the gospel to the light of the gospel to the light of the gospel to the light of the l the light of the gospel to the savages of Africa and Australia."

A good story anent Fanny Kemble floats time when Boston was the great actress' nominal home, and her summers were spent here and there in rural Massachuetts. She had engaged a worthy neighbor to he in the summers were spent here. teer during the season of one of her country sojournings, and they were setting out o their first excursion. With kind-hearted loquacity he was beginning to expatiate on the ountry, the crops, and the history of the eople around about, when Fanny remarked his lips and ever after kept his peace. When the vacation weeks were over and the dame was about to return to town, she sent for her Jehu and his bill. Running her eye down its awkward columns, she paused. "What is this item, sir?" said she, "I cannot understand it." And with equal gravity he rejoined Sass-five dollars. I don't often take it, but when I do, I charge!" The bill was paid, and the tragedienne and the bucolic philosophe were fast friends ever after.—Boston Beaco

THE Chicago Tribuns acknowledges the re eint of the following from a corresponder at Lexington, Ky.:

Laxington, Ky., Aug. 11, 1886.—Mr. Editor: inclosed I send you a copy of a piece taken from your paper and put in a Lexington pa-

from your paper and put in a Lexington paper:

"Texas papers are speaking of the late George Eliot as 'a gifted, but immoral man.' Yes, poor fellow! he had his weakness, but as a pugliist he stood unrivaled. England will not soon forget his celebrated 'Mill on the Floss.'"—Chicago Tribune.

This does grert injustice to a frend of mine. I wuld like to no how you new any thing ahout George Eliot any how. He had a mill on Boone's Creek, in this State instead of the Floss which there is no such stream in the State. He was not an imoral man as you and them Texas papers want to seem to insinewate. He was a good husband, and run a onest mill. I think you ought to make the correction in your paper and send me a copy that I may have it printed in the Lexington Papers.

Respectfully, Respectfully, CHARLES C. MOORE. P. S.—Please be shure to send me

HOW INDIANA PATRIOTISM FLAMES UP OF OCCASION .- "O, there's plenty of patriotism left in the country," said a journalist from Indiana at the Press Headquarters yesterday. It flames up in all sorts of men on occ was working at the polls in Indianapolis election-day, 1880. The fight between the Garfield men and the Hancock men was hot, I ell you. A venerable man, one of our best citizens, rushed up to me late in the afteroon, pale and agitated and cried out:

" Brother Thompson, the other side are uying votes -buying them! " You don't say so!' I answered. ' How

much are they giving? " 'Three dollars, the infamous scoundrels!' "'Well,' I whispered, 'we are giving \$4." " Really? " Sure. And we'll raise 'em out of their

Tears came into the aged eyes, and in a rembling voice he said: "Thank God, the cause of good govern-

oots, ne matter how high they go.'

VERY MUCH OF A HINT .- Dilly-dallying over-"Look at those two birds, Maria. That a chattering they keep up around the door of that rustic bird house? It is charm ngly rural, isn't it?"

Disheartened Maria (crisply):-" Yes." "What do you think they can be saying t each other, dear?"

"They are saying: 'Let us get married and

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Secretes the bile and acts like a filter to leanse impurities of the blood. Sy ir-

regularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile poisons the blood,

ris functions, the cip poisons the clood, ausing jaundice, sallow complexion, weak eye, bilious diarrhoed, a languid, weary seling, and many other distressing sympoms generally termed liver troubles. These

are relieved at once by the use of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA the great blood resolvent.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have been for a number of years severely afflicted with a mercurial headache and a dull, heavy pain in my liver. Three bottles of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA gave me more relief than all the others combined.

T. H. OWENS, LOUISVING,
DB. JOHN BUIL.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of DB. JOHN BUIL'S
BABAPARILLA, and believe the combination to
be an excellent one, and well calculated to prolease a atterative impression on the system. I

be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use.

M. PYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ry.,

Res. Phys. at Lou, Marine Hosp.

T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. THE LIVER

Variable appetite; faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, hearthurn, wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dynamics pepsia, and it can in all cases be traced to an enfeebled or poisoned condition of the blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by cleansing and purifying the blood, tones up the diges-tive organs, and relief is obtained at once. DR. JOHN BULL.—I have no hestation in saying that I believe your Sarsaparilla to be the best medicine manufactured for the cure of Scrötula Syphilis, and many other cutaneous and glandalar affections, having used it with entire success in numbers of the above cases.

JAMES MOORE, Louisville, Ky DR. JOHN BULL.—I procured one bottle of BULL's SARSAPARHLA for my eldest son. Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for weak lungs and cheet, this one bottle has been of more benefit to him than all. It has cured me of Dyspepsia as well. JOHN S. MoGER, Horse Cave, Ky.

Are the great secretory organs of the body. Into and through the Kidneys flow the waste fluids containing poisonous matter. taining poisonous matter taken from the sys-tem. If the Kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained and poisons the blood, causing headache, weakness, pain in the small of back and loins, flushes of heat, chills, with disordered stomach and bowels. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic on the Kidneys and bowels, and directly on the blood as well, causing the great or-gans of the body to resume their natural functions, and health is at once restored.

Dr. John Bull.—I have used Bull's Sarsapamy son has taken it for asthma and general de-bility. It has given us both great relief. Yours truly, THOS. H. BENTLEY, Rossville, Ill.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.
BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
THE POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE DAY.

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

A good two-foot rule-Keep your feet dry.

Coming home from "the club"—Policemereturning from a riot. A book on etiquette might justly be termed a work on haughty culture.

Why is the land that Lot chose like milk?-

What a dangerous world this is, when you think of it. How very few get out of it alive. It is clever in one to bury an old animosity.

A buzz-saw is most dangerous when you

We begin to suspect that Congress has a Waterbury movement, it takes so long to wind up the session.

A poet asks: "Why are thy spirits thus concealed?" Because the bar is positively closed on Sundays unless you know the knock.

The latest necktie is called the four-in-hand. Driven abreast it saves the necessity of a shirt; harnessed up tandem it reaches to

allary when there are thousands of men and soys on the field who knows so much more than he does. The idea that fish is a good brain food has

"Why don't you get up, John?" spoke his wife, impatiently; "I've called you." "Is two small pair any good?" asked the uncon-

"How did you contrive to cultivate such a beautiful black eye?" asked Brown. "Oh!" replied Fogg, who had been practicing upon roller skates, "I raised it from a slip."

"A barrel wouldn't be sufficient to carry you over Niagary," said the conductor to a man who was trying to sprawl himself over

A Massachusetts camper has seen the sea-serpent, and says that he watched it for a long time, "glass in hand." Undoubtedly; this is about the only way a sight of the sea-serpent can be enjoyed.

100 Doses

the strength and positive economy of this great medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is made of roots, herbs, barks, etc., long and favorably known for their power in purifying the blood and in combination, proportion, and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla is pecultar to itself. "For economy and comfort we use Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. C. Brewster, Buffalo.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla takes less time and quantity to show its effect than any other preparation I ever heard of. I would not be without it in the house." Mrs. C. A. M. HUBBARD, North Chill, N. Y. 100 Doses

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, sali heum, all humors, boils, pimples, general de bility, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache estarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver com-plaints, and all affections caused by impure lood or low condition of the system. Try it. "I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and for over a year had two running sores on my neck. I took five bottles of Hood's Sarsapo rilla, and consider myself entirely cured."
C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immen amount of good. My whole system has be built up and strengthened, my digestion im-proved, and my head relieved of the bad feeling. I consider it the best medicine I have ever used, and should not know how to do without it." MARY L. PERLE, Salem, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lewell, Mass 100 Doses One Dollar.

LEONARD'S PATENT SPECIE PACKET.

FOR SENDING COIRS SECURALT BY MAIL.
Holding any fraction of a dollar; coins can't lose
out; its any envelope. Wanted in every house.
Send 10c for sample dozen post-paid.
C. H. LEONARD, 89 Miami Ave., Detroit, Mich. CHICAGO

Send for Catalogue illustrating the above machin-

Veterinary College. INCORPORATED 1889. Regular session begins Friday, October 1st, 1896 ad runs six months. For annual announcement

MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY. MIUITUM TIBILIAN SIMILATION AND ANALYSIS ANALYSI ANALYSIS ANALYSIS ANALYSIS ANALYSIS ANALYSIS ANALYSIS ANALYSIS A

\$250 A MONTH. Agents wanted. 90 best self-ing articles in the world. I sample from Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, 1987.

HIRES'IMPROV'D ROOTBEER
Packages, 25 cts. Makes 5 gallons og
a delicious, sparkling and wi olesome beverage
Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt e;
& cents. C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave
hiladelphia, Pa. my4-16;

TABT the New Year by sending \$1.75 for a Subscription to the YOUTH'S COMPANION. I've millions of readers every week. The Convention aims to be a favorite in every family, pecimen copies free. Mention this paper. Adrees PERRY MASON & CO., Besten, Mass.

THIS PAPER is on the in Philadelphia
N. W. AYER 4 SON, our authorised agents

SCROFULA

Is a peculiar morbid condition on the system, caused directly by impurities in the blood or by the lack of sufficent nourishment furnished to the system through the blood, usually affecting the glands, often resulting in swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sere eyes, blotchy eruptions on the face or neck. Erysipelas is akin to it and is often mistaken Erysipelas is akin to it and is often mistaken for Scrofula as it comes from the same cause, impure blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by, purifying the blood and toning up the system forces the impurities from the blood and

DR. JOHN BULL.—It is my opinion that your preparation of Sarsapanilla. is decidedly superior to any other now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it for the cure of Scrotula and all diseases of the blood and kidneys. B. B. A LLEN, M. D., Braddord, Ey. PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

\$1 PER BOTTLE. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of

Nervous Debility

WEAKNESS, &c., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses, overwork of the brain & nervous system, speedily and radically cured by

Winchester's Specific Pill

a purely vegetable preparation, the most successful remedy known. Send for circular. Price \$1 per box: Six boxes, \$6, by mail. WINOHESTEE & CO., Chemists, 163 Williams St., NewYork

EVERY FARMER HIS OWN MILLER

THE HALLADAY

Geared Wind Mill

Wood, Pump-ing Water,

Manual of all Diseases

CLOTH and GOLD

A knee too proud to bend-That in a stove

An exchange gravely inquires, "Why will men lie?" Because men will go fishing.

Paris consumes 40 tons of snails daily. An American messenger boy would stand a poor show in Paris.

It is announced that a Texas Congressma is disgusted with his party. This shows ho low a political party may sink.

It seems strange that an umpire is paid a

been exploded by the scientists. The fact is that brains are usually born in a man and not fed into him.

scious John.

The sister may be excused for taking her brother's hat when going for a horseback ride, but it is trifling with a brother's love

If it takes a boy twenty minutes to cut three sticks of wood to get supper by, how long will it take him next morning to walk three miles in the country to meet a circus

ery; also Pumping Wind Mills, Pumps, Tanks, Noyes' Haying Tools, Horse Powers, Jacks, &c. J.S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

One Dollar. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only

medicine of which this can be truly said; and it is an unanswerable argument as to

One Dollar

spring. We see then that upon cutting the wheat if it is cut high we leave most all of the inchoate insects in the stubble. Those which are taken to the barn will mostly owne from the machine with the grain in the hard pieces of straw which are broken off in the act of threshing.

We see then an easy remedy. We need only to cut high and burn the stubble, and gather and burn the pieces of hardened straw which come with the wheat from the machine. It is more than probable that we shall not be greatly troubled by these insects if we may judge by the past history of our country. Our own experience confirms the conclusion. While the black Isosoma was very common in parts of Michigan two was very common in parts of Michigan two years ago, last year and this year its work was hardly noticed at all.

OTHER PESTS.

It is well-known that the wire-worms grubs of various species of elater or spring beetles—the white grub—larva of our May beetles—the white grub—larva of our May beetle,—and various cut-worms, cater-pillers of the noctuid moths of the genera Agrotis, Hadena, etc., etc., all do much damage to wheat as well as to many other crops. Fortunately these insects do not usually come in successive years; though it is quite likely that they often lay tribute to our wheat and other crops when the fact to our wheat and other crops when the fact is not even conjectured by the injured farmer. Another unwelcome fact is that these insects are so numerous. When serious attacks are made and are so well concealed, it is hard to devise measures whereby we can successfully combat them. The most that we can do is to become acquainted

with them, so we can know of their presence when they do come, and can either summer fallow or plant crops that they do not in-jure. In such cases, where insects come in such devastating numbers and scatter over wide fields, we can hardly hope to do more than to plow and cultivate often before planting our crops. This not only fits the land thoroughly for the crop, and thus prepares for the best success, but it also opens the way for those best helpers of the husbandman, the birds, which alone can compete with the insects in strength and cunning. In the main the parasitic and pre-dacious insects will keep these insect armies at bay, but when they fail to overcome our insect foes we must enter into partnership with the birds, and by fall plowing and fre-quent harrowing in fall and spring we may hope to so aid the birds as to succeed in

Peterinary Department

Cutaneous Disease in a Horse.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a sorrel gelding six years old that is troubled with a breaking out all over the body, but more particularly about the shoulders and neck. The hair comes off in little patches wherever he breaks out, and he seems to be very itchy, biting himself a great deal. His bidney do not seem to be cuited. deal. His kidneys do not seem to be quete right as he appears to be in pain when void-ing urine. He was affected last year during the warm weather in the same way, but during the winter was all right. He eats well and is in good flesh, although his hair looks bad. I wish you would tell me what to do for him. He has had good care, with good hay and water. There are also lots of raised blotches on him. Subscriber.

Answer.—There are many varieties of skin diseases in the horse as well as in the human family. The meagre description of the symptoms given above does not justify us in an attempt to diagnose the true char-acter of the disease; it may be contagious (mange) or it may be simply an eruptive disease of a non-contagious nature. A sim ilar case to the above was reported in this column in June last under the heading Periodic Cutaneous Disease in a Horse. Presuming it to be non-contagious in character, we would advise the following treatment: Give internally the following: Socotrine aloes, pulv., two ounces; nit. potassa, pulv., Jamaica root ginger, pulv., of each one ounce; mix and divide into 12 powders; give one in the feed, or mix with water to a paste and smear on the tongue with a wooden paddle night and morning. External application: Wash the skin clean with castile soap and water. When dry, apply the following ointment to all sore parts of the skin once a day, rubbing well with the fingers: Four ounces of vaseline, half an onnee of oil turpentine; mix well together before using. Please report to us in a few days, giving full control of the skin once and the skin once an days, giving full symptoms, action of reme-dies prescribed and such other information as may suggest itself to your mind. We will then give you further directions.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET. DETROIT, August 24, 1886.

FLOUR.-Market steady and unchanged. otations yesterday were as follows:

Michigan white wheat, stone process\$3 50
Michigan white wheat, roller process 4 00
Michigan white wheat, patents 4 50
Minnesota, bakers. 4 00
Minnesota, patents 5 00
Low grade winter wheat . . . 2 85
Rye, Western . . . 8 65 WHEAT .- The market yesterday opened strong and at an advance over Saturday's clos rates. It weakened a little under rumo

of a 21/2 million increase in the visible supply. but strengthened again under report⁸ of bad crops in England and France deposition of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria by Russian intrigues and the dble complications it may lead to. The visible supply increased 1,800,000 bu. The market closed firm, with both spot and futures higher. Closing quotations were as follows No. 1 white, 80c; No. 2 red, 821/4c; No. 3 red, 80c. Futures-No. 1 white, October, 821/c; No. 3 red, August, 82%c; September, 83%c; October, 84%c; November, 86%c. CORN.—Quiet and lower; No. 2 sold at 45c;

No. 3 at 431/044c, and No. 4 at 42%c. OATS .- Market dull; No. 2 white sold at 21%c, No. 2 mixed at 27%c, and light mixed at

30%c. Old are scarce, and would sell conside BARLEY .- Spot is quoted at \$1 45 % cents

FEED.-Bran is quoted at \$10 50@10 75 per ton, and middlings at \$10 75@15 00. Market

BUTTER.-Market firm and tending up wards. Good dairy is quotnd at 12@14c, choice at 15c, with 16c sometimes obtained for extra quality; creamery is firm and in demand at 20 Gale, with 22c obtained for special makes.

CHEESE.-New stock is quoted as follows: State full creams, 81/4091/4c; New York, 90

timothy at \$11 00@12 00. Market firm. HOPS.—New York quoted at 30@35c, State

BEANS.-Market quiet. City picked ar nuoted at \$1 40@1 45 \$ bu.; unpicked are selling at 600@\$1 00 \$ bu.

SALT.—Car lots, Michigan, 950@\$1 per bbl;
castern, \$1 05; dairy, \$3@2 25 per bbl, accord-

ing to size of sack; Ashton quarter sacks, 90c FRESH FRUIT.-Market for blackberr dull at \$4@5 \$ 2 bu. stand for cultivated, \$2 @3 for wild, Crabapples in large supply and nuoted at 25@35c \$ bu., the latter only paid or choice. Grapes quoted at 6c ? b. for home grown, which are in light supply, and \$4 50@5 stand for southern. Huckleberries are selling at \$5@6 \$ stand. Peaches are in light supply, and quoted at \$1 75@2 00 \$ bu, for yellow and \$1 50@2 00 for white. Plums are quiet and steady at \$1 75@2 50 \$2 bu. Pears quoted at \$4 50@6 W bbl. for choice fruit, and \$1@1 25 on varieties.

MELONS.—Watermelons are quoted at \$12 @15 per 100 as to size and freshness; nutmeg

TOMATOES.—Quoted at 40@50c \$ bu., with POTATOES .- In fair shipping den

\$1 75@1 80 % bbl. CABBAGES.—Quiet at \$3@4 00 \$ 100. ONIONS.-Market quiet at \$2 10@2 25 per

POULTRY.-Market weak. Quotations are 5c per lb for roosters, 7@8c for hens, 7@8c for ducks, 10c for turkeys, and 10c for spring chicks. By the pair pigeons are quoted at 25¢, live. Spring turkeys, 15¢ % B. There is a

light demand for everything but turkeys. Re.

ceipts of fowls heavy. HIDES.—Green city, 61/2@7c P D., country 7c; cured, 8%c; green calf, 9c; salted do, 9@10c; lambs and shearlings, 25@75c; sheepskins with wool, 50c@\$1 25; bulls, stags and

grubby, ½ off. PROVISIONS.-There is no change to note in anything but lard, which has advanced 1/4c.

N I	
1	follows:
	Mess
	Family 12 50 @
1	Family clear 13 25 @
- 1	Lard in tierces, & Ib
.	Lard in kegs, # b 71/2@
1	Lard in kegs, \$ b
	Shoulders, 18 10 8 @
	Choice bacon, \$ 10 84@
я	Extra mess beef, per bbl 8 25 @
1	Tallow, 19 10 8 @
	HAY The following is a record of t
- 1	

sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week, with price per ton.

Monday—3 loads: Two at \$14; one at \$12.
Tuesday—17 loads: Five at \$13; three at \$14, \$12 and \$11; two at \$12 50; one at \$10 50.
Wednesday—26 loads: Ten at \$13; seven at \$12; three at \$11; two at \$13 50 and \$12 50; one at \$14 and \$11 50.
Thursday—15 loads: Five at \$13; three at \$14; two at \$14 and \$150. \$14 and \$11 50. Thursday—15 loads: Five at \$13; three at \$14 two at \$14 50 and \$12 50; one at \$13 75, \$12 and

\$11. Saturday—4 loads: One at \$15, \$14, \$13 and \$12

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.] Below we give the latest reports from the live stock markets east and west for Monday,

BUFFALO.—Cattle, receipts 1,820; market opened 5@10 cents higher than last Monday, but closed with advances partly lost; extra steers, \$4 75@5 12½; common to fair, \$4@4 65; Texans, \$3 25@3 75; fat bulls lower at \$2 25@ 2 50; stockers and feeders in fair demand at \$2 75@4, bulk at \$3 25@3 75; milch cows dull \$2 75@4, bulk at \$3 25@3 75; milch cows dull and lower at \$20@30; springers in good demand at \$30@40; veals firm at \$4 75@5 25. Sheep, receipts 4,800; market steady: common to fair, \$30@3 75; good to choice, \$40@4 25; extra, \$4 50; western lambs, \$4@5 55; Canadian lambs declined 10@15 cents; sales, 20 loads at \$4 40@4 75. Hogs, receipts, 12,400; steady with a good demand; light pigs, \$4@4 20; ordinary to good light Michigan and Ohio, \$4 50@4 70; bulk at \$4 55@4 65; selected Yorkers, \$4 75@4 85; selected medium weights, \$4 85@3; coarse mixed heavy ends, \$3 75@4 15.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Aug. 21, 1886.

Ann Arbor			126
Bath		****	***
Belding	32	20	63
Clyde			70
Chelsea	19	338	175
Decatur			
Dexter		136	57
Fowlerville		220	146
Grand Blanc		4	35
Grand Ledge		47	
			55
Homer		146	- ***
Howell		41	100
Ionia		327	63
Lansing	14	142	21
Milford		25	111
Mason	26		49
Mt. Pleasant		220	
Metamora	29	***	185
Novi			68
Northville	36	121	106
Orford		121	100
Oxford	56	***	:::
Portland	27	110	181
Plymouth	27		86
Saline			174
Tekonsha		130	60
Union City	28		
Vermontville	42		
Williamston	50	241	209

CATTLE. The offerings of cattle at these yards nu pered 508 head, against 635 last week. The market ruled fairly active for butchers' cat tle, and for fair grades prices were about the same as last week. Stockers and common butchers' cattle sold a shade lower. There was no good cattle offered, but nice handy butchers' steers of 900 to 1,050 pounds would bring fair prices. The receipts all changed hands, and the market closed at the following

. QUOTATIONS: Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300

State full creams, \$%@9%c; New York, \$\pi_{\text{sol}}\$ 24 head of fair butchers' stock av 780 lbs at \$2.0.

BeGGS.—Market firm.

BeGGS.—Market steady at \$11\%\pi_{\text{2}\%c}\$ for fresh stock.

APPLES.—Quotations for ordinary good to choice fruit are \$1\pi_{\text{1}}\$ 75 \pi_{\text{bb}}\$ bbl. There is very little inquiry for stock.

DRIED APPLES.—Market dull; quoted at \$2\pi_{\text{sol}}\$ 25.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas \$\pi_{\text{sol}}\$ 25.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas \$\pi_{\text{sol}}\$ 25.

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Judson sold Switzer & Ackley 11 stockers av 790 lbs at \$3. Spicer sold Switzer & Ackley 13 stockers

Jedele sold Reagan a mixed lot of 5 head or coarse butchers' stock av 948 lbs at \$2 50, and 5 fair ones to Caplis av 996 lbs at \$3 25.

Price sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 863 lbs at \$3.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 13 head of coarse butchers' stock av 820 lbs at \$2.40; 7 av 540 lbs at \$2.60; 2 bulls av 1,065 lbs at \$2.50 and 3 v 1,065 lbs at \$2.50

\$2 40; 7 av 540 lbs at \$2 60; 2 bulls av 1,065 lbs at \$2 50, and 3 av 1,026 lbs at \$2.

Adams sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 865 lbs at \$3 10, and 3 thin cows av 803 lbs at \$2 50.

Spicer sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers' stock av 626 lbs at \$2 90.

Deer sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 17 head of thin butchers' stock av 947 lbs at \$2 90. \$2 90.
Scammel sold Sullivan & F 27 stockers av 787 lbs at \$2 85.
Dennis sold Sullivan & F 28 stockers av 790 lbs at \$2 90.
Ramsey sold John Robinson 2 fair cows av 1,080 lbs at \$2 80, and a coarse ox weighing 1,320 lbs at \$1 75.
Wyman sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 8 head of thin bytchars' stock av 805 lbs

\$2 60, and 2 bulls av 1.060 lbs at \$2 10.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,268 against 1,481 last week. The market opened up with a good demand for sheep of fair quality, and for this class prices averaged a shade higher than last week. Shippers tool the best of the receipts, a good many going to western New York for feeders. Com sheep were dull at unchanged prices.

Spicer sold Downs 20 av 77 lbs at \$3 25.
Giddings sold Downs 25 av 77 lbs at \$3.
Price shid Downs 54 av 86 lbs at \$3 40.
Milliken sold Fitzpatrick 43 av 79 lbs at \$25.

33 25.

Judson sold Downs 115 av 84 lbs at \$3 80.

Dennis sold Cross 72 av 73 lbs at \$3.

Snyder sold Phillips 40 av 73 lbs at \$3.

Hill sold Downs 66 av 78 lbs at \$3.

Lidde sold Etterstell 186 at \$3. Jedele sold Fitzpatrick 126 av 70 lbs at \$2 80. Adgate sold Downs 69 av 66 lbs at \$3.

Roundsville sold John Robinson of av 18 182 at \$2.80.

McFadden sold Downs 32 av 74 lbs at \$2.80 and 30 lambs av 65 lbs at \$4.25.

Judson sold Webb 49 av 63 lbs at \$2.65.

Starkweather sold Phillips 54 av 68 lbs at C Roe sold Webb 145 av 63 lbs at \$2 25, and \$4 70@5 20; fair to good butchers' steers, \$3 55

C Roe sold webb 143 av 63 lbs at \$2.25, and 136 to John Robinson av 66 lbs at \$2.26.

Wyman sold John Robinson 43 av 75 lbs at \$2.60.

Ramsey sold John Robinson 21 bucks av 100 lbs for \$40.

The offerings of hogs numbered 2,140 head against 809 last week. Hogs were in good demand, but at a decline of 5@10 cents below ast week's prices. Shippers took the bulk of the receipts and the market closed steady. Hauser sold Bigley 56 av 198 lbs at \$4. G D Spencer sold Bigley 70 av 190 lb

4 30. Spicer sold Burt Spencer 63 av 171 lbs at \$4. G D Spencer old Burt Spencer 66 av 186 lbs Gleason sold Sullivan & F 103 av 198 lbs at Wyman sold Burt Spencer 73 av 183 lbs at

Snyder sold Allen 98 av 173 lbs at \$4 10. Jedele sold Webb 46 av 198 lbs at \$4 35. O'Hara sold Sullivan & F 118 av 186 lbs Plotts sold Webb 57 av 164 lbs at \$3 90. Stevens sold Sullivan & F 65 av 199 lbs at Hoos.—Receipts 90,799, agairst 87,078 last week. Shipments 23,0-8. The offerings of hogs on Monday numbered 16,000. The opening sales were at Saturday's prices, but before the close prices were 5@10 cents per hundred lower. Poor to choice light sold at \$3 90@4 85; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 50@5 5 25; skips and culls \$2 75@4. For Tuesday and Wednesday about Monday's prices were paid, but on Thursday there was a decline of 5@10 cents more. On Saturday the market ruled fairly active at the opening, but closed weak with poor to prime light selling at \$3 80@4 80; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4@5, with skips and culls at \$2 50@ 3 80. nnis sold Switzer & Ackley 30 av 209 lbs

Bement sold Webb 52 av 214 lbs at \$4 35.
Hill sold sold Burt Spencer 84 av 186 lbs at Hill sold Burt Spencer 84 av 186 lbs at \$4 05. Starkweather sold Burt Spencer 19 av 189 bs at \$4 05. sold Burt Spencer 54 av 196 lbs at

Ramsey sold Burt Spencer 54 av 196 lb \$3 85. Judson sold Webb 78 av 185 lbs at \$4. Butler sold Webb 12 av 176 lbs at \$3 60. Sly sold Webb 29 av 191 lbs at \$4 20. Adams sold Webb 19 av 231 lbs at \$4 20. Allen sold Burt Spencer 13 av 167 lbs

Ramsey sold Webb 44 av 178 lbs at \$3 90. Namsey sold webb 44 av 178 lbs at \$3 90.
Adgate sold Webb 64 av 178 lbs at \$3 95.
C Roe sold Burt Spencer 153 av 183 lbs at 410, and 6 av 198 lbs at \$4.
McMillan sold Webb 56 av 192 lbs at \$4.
McMadden sold Webb 20 av 165 lbs at \$4.
Sawyer sold Webb 70 av 211 lbs at \$4.

> King's Yards. Saturday, Aug. 21, 1886.

CATTLE. The offerings of cattle at these yards num ered 836 head. The quality of the receipts as poor, there being no good cattle among hem. The large supply of common and medium cattle gave buyers the advantage on these classes, and although the demand was active, yet sellers had to accept prices that veraged somewhat lower than those of last week. Good cattle were wanted and would

have brought fully last week's prices. Mosher sold McGee a mixed lot of 23 head of thin butchers' stock av 662 lbs at \$2 70. Webb sold McGee a mixed lot of 21 head of 'air butchers' stock av 767 lbs at \$3 20.
Proper sold Billkofski a mixed lot of 6 head Proper sold Billkofski a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock av 918 lbs at \$3 50. Culver sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock av 790 lbs at \$3 45. Richmond sold Genther 7 fair butchers' steers av and heifers av 837 lbs at \$3 55. Patrick sold Kammon a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 670 lbs at \$2 85. Patrick sold Kelly a mixed lot of 20 head of thin butchers' stock av 752 lbs at \$2 90. Winslow sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 5 Winslow sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 646 lbs at

Shehp.—Receipts 33,800, against 32,800 the previous week. The offerings of sheep on Monday was made up of 34 ear loads. The market ruled fairly active and sales were made at Saturday's prices. The market ruled steady on Tuesday and advanced 10@15 cents per hundred on Wednesday, closing with common to fair sheep selling at \$3@3 75; fair to good, \$3 50@3 90; good to choice, \$3 90@4 10, and fair to good lambs at \$4 50@5.

Hogs.—Receipts 48,087, against 44,226 the previous week. The offerings of hogs on Monday was fair, there being 83 loads on sale. The market opened up fairly active at a decline of 10@15 cents per hundred on fair to good Michigan hogs. Prices dropped 10 cents again on Tuesday. On Wednesday the market ruled steady with 14 loads unsold. Michigan and Ohio partly cornfed hogs, \$4 70 @4 85. Strictly cornfed hogs were in good demand and steady at \$5. Medium cornfed brought \$5 10@5 20, with au early sale or two of choice at \$5 25; coarse mixed heavy ends, \$3 50@4; stags, \$3 25@3 50. Campbell sold Taube 4 fair heifers av 795 Beach sold Marx a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 830 lbs at \$3 15. Patrick sold J Wreford 3 fair butchers' steers av 1,026 lbs at \$3 75. ore a mixed lot of 8 head

Gleen sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butcher' stock av 833 lbs at \$3 10. Wietzel sold Stickel 4 fair butchers' steers Purdy sold Kraft 4 fair butchers' steers av 60 lbs at \$3 75. Bobb sold Castle 10 stockers av 596 lbs at

of fair butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$3.

Astley sold H Roe a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 700 lbs at \$3 15.

Estep sold Bussell a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 700 lbs at \$3 15.

Estep sold Bussell a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 930 lbs at \$2.75. Murphy sold Hulbert 12 stockers av 734 lbs at \$2.75. Culver sold Kelly a mixed lot of 18 head of thin butchers' stock av 667 lbs at \$250. Beardslee sold Knoch 5 fair butchers' steers av 910 lbs at \$3.70. Richmond sold Jenks 7 stockers av 713 lbs

Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.

Choice steers, fine, fat and well promed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs.

Good steers, well fatted, weighing 360 to 1,100 lbs.

Good mixed butchers' stock—Fat cows, heifers and light steers.

Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light thin cows, heifers, stags and bulls 2 50,35 00 Bulls.

2 20,33 25 Butter sold Phillips a mixed lot of 22 head at \$3.

Av 910 lbs at \$3.70.

Richmond sold Jenks 7 stockers av 713 lbs at \$2.60.

Payne sold Kamman a mixed lot of 29 head of fair butchers' stock av 735 lbs at \$3.

Johnston sold McGee a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 639 lbs at \$2.50.

Purdy sold Heutter 3 fair butchers' steers av 833 lbs at \$3.60.

McMullen sold Parks 8 stockers av 730 lbs at \$3.

Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, trength and wholesomeness. More economical han the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short sight alum or phosphate nowders. Sold only in

Merritt sold Wreford & Beck 39 av 88 lbs at \$8 25, and 20 to Loosemore, part lambs, av 67 Micol sold Loosemore 18 av 83 lbs at \$3 25.
Mason sold Loosemore 38 av 82 lbs at \$3 25.
Wietzel sold Morey 60 av 75 lbs at at \$3.
Rich sold Ellis 14 av 93 lbs at \$3 40.
Hagamaster sold Andrews 28 av 70 lbs at

Clark sold Wreford & Beck 165, part lamb

V 11 108 at \$3 50.

Shepard sold Andrews 76 av 71 lbs at \$2 50.

Wallace sold Andrews 74 av 67 lbs at \$2 50.

Patrick sold Andrews 113 av 68 lbs at \$2 50.

The offerings of hogs numbered 2,334. The

market for hogs opened active at a decline of 5@10 cents from last week's prices, ruled

steady until near the close when it became weak. The bulk of the hogs changed hands

here, only a few being shipped east by

Shepard sold Rauss 28 av 215 lbs at \$4 25.
Harger sold Payne 20 av 172 lbs at \$4 25.
Gregory sold Sullivan 80 av 163 lbs at \$4.
Taylor sold Harger 51 av 190 lbs at \$4.
Taylor sold Harger 51 av 190 lbs at \$4.
Wilcoz sold Rauss 79 av 199 lbs at \$4.
Wilcoz sold Rauss 79 av 199 lbs at \$4.
Wilcoz sold Rauss 12 av 188 lbs at \$4.
Micol sold Rauss 21 av 188 lbs at \$4.
Standlick sold Rauss 28 av 141 lbs at \$4.
Johnson sold Rauss 20 av 186 lbs at \$4.25.
Standlick sold Rauss 20 av 186 lbs at \$4.25.
Stottle sold Sullivan 50 av 185 lbs at \$4.25.
Stottle sold Sullivan 25 av 176 lbs at \$4.20.
Webb sold Sullivan 23 av 176 lbs at \$4.
McHugh sold Rauss 139 av 194 lbs at \$4.
Driscoll sold Van Tuyl 16 av 260 lbs at \$4.30.

\$4 37½. McMullen sold Sullivan 14 av 193 lbs at

\$3 75. Culver sold Sullivan 52 av 227 lbs at \$4 30. Lovely sold Glenn 20 av 177 lbs at \$4 10. Hagerman sold Sullivan 54 av 214 lbs at

4 20. Estep sold Sullivan 64 av 1/8 lbs at \$4 15. Patrick sold Sullivan 60 av 218 lbs at \$4 20. Proper sold Rauss 50 av 173 lbs at \$4.

CATTLE.—Receipts 48,333, sgainst 43,199 last

week. Shipments 15,027. The cattle market

opened up on Monday with about 12,000 head

and for good natives the competition was

sharp and full. Saturday's prices were paid.

The best steers sold at \$5:10@5 30; choice at

105; poor to choice cows \$1 40@3 30, and

stockers at \$2 10@3 15. The receipts were neavy on Tuesday and Wednesday, and for

good natives the market ruled steady, but for

other grades prices were 1) cents lower. On

Thursday the general market was 10 cents lower. On Thursday the general market was

10 cents lower, but on Friday prices advanced

5@10 cents all around, closing steady or

Saturday at the following

Common to good shipping, 1,050 to

lbs.
Fair to choice cows.
Inferior to medium cows.
Poor to choice bulls.
Stockers, 550 to 860.
Feeders, 875 to 1,150

CATTLE.—Receipts 11,339, against 10,992 the

previous week. The cattle market opened up

on Monday with 266 loads on sale. The best

steers were considered steady at the prices

ruling the previous week, but all other grade

were 10@15 cents per hundred lower. The

best steers were taken for export at \$4 90@

5 05, and good 1,200@1,300 pounds at \$4 60@

ers' stock sold at \$3@3 50, according to

quality, and stockers at \$2 60@3 25. The re

ceipts were very light Tuesday and Wednes

day, and the market closed steady at the fol-

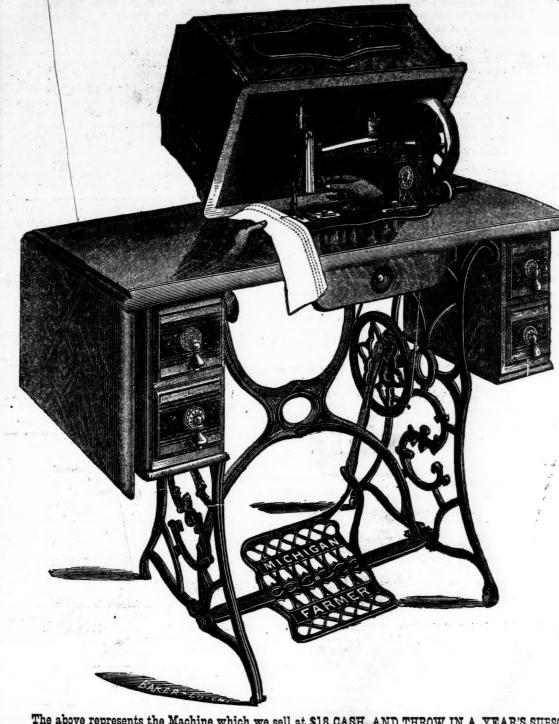
formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. 475@5 00 Good beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,200 to 1,350. 400@4 50 Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. 425@4 60 Light Butchers'—Steers averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good quality. 400@4 25 Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. Michigan stock cattle, common to 2 60@3 25

SHEHP.—Receipts 33,800, against 32,800 the previous week. The offerings of sheep or

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUY THE BEST AND SAVE MONEY! A Splendid Sewing Machine with All Attachments at 1-4 Usual Price

August 24, 1886.



The above represents the Machine which we sell at \$18 CASH, AND THROW IN A YEAR'S SUBSCRIP. TION TO THE FARMER. It is very nicely finished, perfect in all respects, and guaranteed to give satisfaction We are contracting for large quantities and furnishing them to our customers at about cost. Agents and dealer profits can be saved and one of the best Machines obtained by ordering of us. A full set of attachments included with each Machine, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction or it may be returned and Money refunded.

Address

GIBBONS BROTHERS.

Publishers Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

The Oliver Chilled Plow Works Morton Manufacturing Co.,

CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE THE **BEST PLOWS IN THE WORLD**

OLIVER'S COMBINATION PLOWS with Reversible Shares and Points, Self-Sharpening by use. The most popular plows in Michigan and giving splendid satisfaction.



OLIVER'S PATENT STEEL PLOWS are meeting with great success and have taken their place in the very front rank. They are so well made and so thoroughly adapted to the needs of the steel plow section that they are bound to please. Fitted with Streel or Chilled Points as desired.

The old and popular No. 40 series made as usual.

For the above Plows or any of the Oliver series apply to the

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS. South Bend, Indiana, or any of their Agents. Write for Circulars and Full Particulars.

600 BUSHELS of the following varieties: Mediterranean Hybrid, Martin Amber, Tasmanian Red, German Amber, Velvet Chaff and Democrat. All seed waranted pure and thoroughly cleaned. Price, \$1 25 per bushel. Sacks, 20c. Sample sent on application.

A. L. RICHARDSON.
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Parma, Mich.

A fine farm of 245 acres lecated one and one-half miles from the growing manufacturing city of Oweseo one of the best markets for farm pro-ducts in Central Michigan. This farm has good buildings, a fine orchard, and is in a first class state of cultivation. Forty acres of growing wheat. Will divide into 165 and an 30 acre farm if wanted. For price and terms address NO. 1 MOFFAT BUIL DING, ja26tf Detroit, Michigan,

A Good Stock and Grain Farm For Sale Contains about one hundred and eighty-six acres, one hundred and forty of which are improved, balance in timber. A good orchard and good buildings on the place. Situated two miles north and three west of the village of St. Johns, Clinton County. For further particulars and terms inquire of E. B. GARUSB, mrh2tf St. Johns, Mich.

BIG MONEY for Agents and Farmers, Chespest and Beer, Catalogue Pres. STANDAED MFG. CO., Cincinnati, C.

Peaches! SEED WHEAT PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, Etc.

E. B. GAWLEY & CO.,

Detroit. -Detroit Bank References: A. Ives & Sons, De-troit National, McLellan & Anderson. Stencil plates and Market Reports furnished free on application. BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY WANTED

Persons who make first-class butter and have eggs, poultry or other farm products for sale will do well to correspond with me. Any information required will be cheerfully given. Refer to MICHIGAN FARMER, Preston's Bank, Phelps & E. S. HIBBARD,
Dealer in Farm Products, mr30
118 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

700 BUSH. NIGGER WHEAT

Large red berry, bearded, white chaff, straw tall and stands up well. Big yielder: 40 bn. per acre on corn ground. Testa 3 lbs. Price \$1 25 per bush, for 50 bu. or more. New sacks 30c. Send two stamps for small sample. Address T. D. STRONG, au10-6t Bex 737, Tecumseh, Mich. J. MANN, Kalamanoo, Michigan, Mro Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer, Bases made in any part of the United States and Canada. Terms reasonable, and made known on ap 441-450.

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Morton's Reversible Tread Horse Power, Monarch Feed-Cutter, and the Monarch Adjustable Swing Saw Table.



which, with the list Grinder which we start of machinery in the market for the general farmer. The Power is made with an adjustable elevation and has a governor which gives! as perfect and steadys motion as an engine and

four new cutting edges without extra cost. It has the capacity to cut one ton per hour. The Grisser attached to our Power will grind from 10 to 18 busbels per hour with two horses. For references we direct you to John F. Hagerman, Romeo: Bes. A. B. Maynard, Romeo; Eugene Smith, St. Clair, Hon. H. H. Hatch, Bay City; Hon. Wm. L. Weber, East Saginaw; G. N. Terrill, Lapeer; S. L. Hoxie, South Edmeston, N. T.

We also make a power especially adapted to Grain Elevators and other stationery purposes, which will elevate five bushels per minute, fifty five feet high, with one horse and medium claration. For this purpose we refer you to Miller & Annsworth, Swartz Creek, H. F. Bush, Gaise Station; James Johnson, Cassopolis; John Gardner, Oxford. Correspondence selicited. For further particulars and illustrated circulars is dress as above. Mention this paper.

Russell's Champion Fencel



It recommends itself, to your attention by its cheapness and durability. Why it is the best:

It only requ'res about half the smr and of timber and takes up only half the room. Will not bler down any easier than your buil ings. Stock casnot rub or throw it down. No stakes in the ground to decay. It is better than the old fashioned mid fence. It is far ahead of board fence. It is far ahead of board fence. It is far cheaper than wire fence, with none of its far ahead of board fence.

It is far cheaper than wire fence, with none of its far cheaper than wire fence, with none of its dangers, as wire fencing has ruined more stock in the short time it has beer is use than all other fences. Any ordinary old vail fence contains enough material, with the addition of a couple of stakes to each length and twr-thirds of a pound of wire, to make a good substantial fence. There is enough material in an eight rail fence is make two good Russell fences, which will only take up half the room, be more substant al, duable and better looking.

As proof of its value we, the farmers of Modealm County, having built and tested thoroughly, do recommend the use of Russell's Champion Fence to farmers as no humbung, and will give satisfaction wherever use: Alfred Stone, J. P. Shoemaker, W. M. Porier, R. H. Toby, S. E. Diller, James E. Newton, Robert Scott, Henry Rosman.

Farms Rights to use and build Russell's

Rossman.

Farm Rights to use and build Russell's
Champion Fence, five cents per acre. You furnish the material and we will build your fence
for ten cents per rod. For farm rights apply to Greenville; Mich:





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Agricultural.

TLE.

DECLINE IN QUALITY OF CAT-I have recently been making some observations, and have solicited expressions of opinion from farmers who have their eyes open and look with an unbiased judgment upon the question, pro and con, as to the standing of the cattle interest at present, compared with ten years, and back of that, and I ask readers of the FARMER to look about them, and see II there is not a second decline in quality since the time mentioned. I do not refer to breeders, for they all keep some animals in show condition and are striving to improve the quality, especially if they can do so by the infusion of fashionable strains. The cattle I refer to are those we see in the fields in a journey of ten to twenty miles, and I have no doubt the same conditions and qualities prevail in all parts of the State, and in other states, for the causes are alike everywhere. The cattle of to-day are leggy and raw-boned, with no uniformity of color or shape. There are no blocky steers, nor large smooth heifers and cows. Butchers complain that grass fed animals do not cut up well, and that the beef is stringy and tough. A large majority of the steers put up for stall feeding make slow gains for the food consumed, and good cows are becoming scarces every year. Ten years ago almost every farmer had an extra cow for milk and butter which he took pride in, and instituted comparisons with the neighbors. Now every

farmer is looking for a good cow, and has some poor ones to sell. His steers, which destroyed great expectations at their birth because they were not heifers, are turned into the back lot, awaiting some Iowa of Kansas buyer, who is not critical, if only the animal is a steer. The boom in breeds i responsable for this decline. The reason o the change from natives and crossbred cat tle of the Shorthorn type, is the inference drawn from published reports, that thes new breeds when taken to the farms would transmit these excellent qualities to the stock on hand, and prove an accession the qualities already well advanced toward perfection. In this, farmers have been sadly mistaken. Ayrshire blood soon lose identity, and their crosses run to legs an length of body, with no chest capacity, an the milking qualities are in no way superio to the average native. The late craze for butter breeds and milk breeds has brough nothing but disaster to the stock of the country. Had they been kept pure, there a place for each. For the village merchan who wants a little very rich cream f family use, and has but little space for the animal, the Jersey is just what he has been looking after. The Holstein perhaps has place where the milk product has a con mercial value. Yet I doubt if twenty cov as they will run of this breed, will furni any more milk in a year, than twen average cows that could have been got fro any neighborhood fifteen years ago, befo

this Dutch imposition was landed. Germany, on her native soil, daintily f

and cared for as one of the family,

Holstein cow is no doubt a prodigy in m production, but here they lose their repu don at once when domiciled in farme yards. In our State, where more than h the value of a hard of cattle is in their b qualities, a cross between either of

latter two breeds is an abomination

Butchers shun a cross bred steer of t

character, as he is never found fat, nor de

his beef run to frst class cuts of go

quality. A cow, to be profitable for eit milk or beef, should have the quality taking on flesh rapidly when not give milk. This gives the milk during its fl that richness which is indispensable in

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